

Lebanese parliament under fire

BEIRUT (AP) — Militiamen battled with mortars and machine guns across Beirut's dividing green line Tuesday, sending the nation's legislators scrambling for refuge in the basement of parliament, police said. The thuds of bomb blasts echoed through the city as Speaker Hussein Husseini presided over a meeting of the unicameral house on the western side of the five-kilometre demarcation line. Mr. Husseini and several parliamentarians evacuated the second-floor meeting hall and sought refuge in the basement, a police statement said. A coordination committee, comprising representatives of the principal warring militias and the Lebanese army, was trying to arrange a ceasefire, the statement said. Police did not have a casualty figure from the sudden flareup across Lebanon's traditional civil war front. Privately owned radio stations interrupted their programmes to report the flareup and advise people to avoid residential districts subjected to the shelling. The fighting came one day after the killing in west Beirut of a pro-Iranian Hizbollah activist and a Shiite member of the pro-Iraqi Arab Socialist Baath Party branch in Lebanon.

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UNRWA reports deficit to assembly

NEW YORK (Agencies) — UNRWA, The United Nations Relief and Works Agency, has become a very lean operation through continued implementation of austerity measures introduced last year, said UNRWA Commissioner-General Giorgio Giacomelli at the United Nations on Monday. Mr. Giacomelli was presenting his annual report to the General Assembly's special political committee. Despite an improvement in UNRWA's financial situation, said Mr. Giacomelli, the agency still needed \$2 million in cash to keep its health, education and welfare programmes for Palestine refugees running this year. He said that UNRWA would have to postpone most of its badly needed construction programme again this year as the capital construction fund is \$7 million short. An addendum to Mr. Giacomelli's report forecasts a 1987 budget of \$200.3 million, an increase of under 5 per cent from the \$191 million 1986 budget. This means, said Mr. Giacomelli, that the current level of voluntary contributions must not only be maintained but be increased next year. In his speech to the committee, Mr. Giacomelli expressed great concern over current developments in South Lebanon.

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W. Bank unions report harassment

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Palestinian trade unions in the occupied West Bank accused Israel on Tuesday of increasing harassment of union activists in recent months. Israeli authorities recently closed the offices of the General Federation of Trade Unions in the West Bank, alleging it was a cover organisation for the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Union leaders, denying the charge at a news conference, said their union represented about 15,000 workers among 60,000 salaried Palestinians employed in the West Bank. The union activists said Israeli authorities have closed three offices, broken into six union centres where they sometimes confiscated documents, and arrested or put under administrative detention about a dozen members.

Mozambican rebels declare war

LISBON (R) — Mozambican right-wing rebels said Tuesday they were declaring war on the Zimbabwean government and would strike against military and economic targets inside Zimbabwe. The announcement was made in a statement by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) leader Afonso Dhlakama telephoned to Reuters in Lisbon by an MNR spokesman. "We have declared war against Zimbabwe," the statement said. "MNR will attack military and economic targets and other interests of (Prime Minister Robert) Mugabe's government inside Zimbabwe," it added.

Israeli technician may face trial

TEL AVIV (AP) — A former nuclear technician who reportedly went public with details of Israel's atomic weapons programme and was brought here against his will is likely to be tried and given a long prison sentence, an Anglican priest said Tuesday. The Rev. John McKnight of Sydney, Australia, said he understood that the Israeli friend, Mordechai Vanunu, was being held in a top-security prison and probably would face charges of violating Israel's "security" by revealing state secrets. He said it was possible the trial would be held in secret and its results never publicised.

W. Berlin official shot and bomb explodes in Cologne

WEST BERLIN (R) — A senior West Berlin civil servant involved with immigration policies, was shot in the legs on Tuesday in what appeared to be a political attack, police said. The shooting came within hours of a bomb attack on the headquarters of the West German national airline Lufthansa for which the leftist guerrilla Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility. Police accepted the attacks could have been coordinated. Police said 54-year-old Harald Hollenberg, senior official responsible for registration of foreign nationals here, was shot in both legs by one of two assailants, a man and a woman, outside his home Tuesday morning.

King visits Iraq for talks on Gulf war and Arab summit

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein arrived here Tuesday on a working visit during which he was expected to discuss efforts towards ending the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war and reconciling Syria and Iraq.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported that the King's visit was part of his endeavours to find an end to the Gulf war following calls by world leaders, including Pope John Paul II, for international peace.

Diplomats quoted by Reuters said the King was also expected to continue his efforts to settle differences between Syria and Iraq following a recent visit to Damascus and Baghdad by Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, head of an Arab League committee entrusted with settling inter-Arab disputes.

Jordan has said that its efforts to settle Syrian-Iraqi differences are complimentary to the Arab League committee's endeavours. An Arab diplomat quoted by Reuters said the King's visit was

also aimed at smoothing the way towards convening an Arab summit. Arab foreign ministers, in a meeting held in Tunis earlier this month, unanimously voted to convene an Arab summit as early as possible and charged Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi with pursuing contacts with Arab leaders to clear the way for the gathering of Arab heads of state.

The King is accompanied on his visit to Baghdad by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan al Qasem and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh. Prior to the King's departure from Amman, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent.

Petra did not give the duration

of the King's visit, but it was expected that he would not stay in Iraq beyond Wednesday.

The King and the delegation accompanying him were received upon arrival here by President Saddam Hussein and senior Iraqi officials. Talks were expected to begin late Tuesday.

5 Iranian boats sunk

Prior to the King's arrival in Baghdad, the Iraqi high command reported that Iraqi naval and air forces attacked and sank five Iranian gunboats on Tuesday. The command statement said the gunboats were trying to approach Iraqi territorial waters in the Gulf. The statement said all aboard the boats were killed and a sixth boat was damaged by the Iraqis and retreated.

The statement said Iraqi navy ships, helicopter gunships and warplanes had been sent against the Iranians. All returned safely to base, it said.

The five Iranian ships received direct and destructive hits and sank with all aboard, the Iraqi statement said.

Moscow accuses Britain and U.S. of raising Mideast tension

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet Union said on Tuesday the United States and Britain had raised tension in the Middle East by accusing Syria of involvement in terrorism.

"The actions of the United States and Britain make the situation in the Middle East ever more tense," Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said.

Britain broke diplomatic relations with Syria and the United States withdrew its ambassador from Damascus after the Syrian ambassador in London was implicated in an alleged plot to blow up an Israeli airliner.

Gerasimov said the Soviet Union, which has close relations with Syria, had consistently opposed terrorism and called for international cooperation to stamp it out.

region is witnessing, puts the region in an atmosphere of tension which will minimise the international concern with the region's issues."

The rupture in Syrian-British relations, Mr. Rifai said will also result in the "erosion of efforts exerted towards the achievement of a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the region and the establishment of real stability."

Mr. Rifai emphasised the need to work for enhancing Arab solidarity and building a united Arab position with the participation of all Arab states "in a way that will enable all of us to confront all challenges and threats facing the Arab Nation."

Syria said on Tuesday Britain had suffered a major defeat in failing to persuade its European allies to follow its lead in imposing punitive sanctions against the Damascus government.

"European public opinion refused to be dragged behind the falsehoods of the British government at the Luxembourg meeting," Damascus Radio said in a commentary on Monday's talks between European Community foreign and deputy foreign ministers.

Britain was exposed to big political defeat and frustration when it failed to convince EC member states to follow suit in adopting measures against Syria."

Britain had urged its EC allies at Luxembourg to recall their

ambassadors temporarily from Damascus but diplomats said they rejected the demand, citing Syria's key role in Lebanon and throughout the Middle East.

The official news agency SANA said leaders of the National Progressive Front, which groups Syria's five socialist parties, reviewed developments Monday night "with particular attention to the British government's provocative act against Syria."

Britons expressed anger on Tuesday over the failure of their EC partners to follow their tough line against Syria.

National dailies were unanimously critical of the outcome of Monday's inconclusive Luxembourg meeting.

Britain announced later Tuesday it had vetoed an EC five-year aid package to Syria worth £100 million (\$140 million).

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told parliament: "There can be no question of the United Kingdom agreeing to further financial assistance for Syria in present circumstances."

The community's financial protocols for the Mediterranean region, which cover a five-year period, are due to expire on Saturday. Renewing them requires the approval of all 12 member states and on Tuesday Britain informed its partners that it was exercising its right to veto.

Machel laid to rest

MAPUTO (AP) — Holding flowers as trumpets played funeral hymns, Mozambicans said farewell Tuesday to President Samora Machel, who led them to independence and died in a plane crash that split Third World protests against South Africa.

African royalty, presidents and guerrilla leaders, along with diplomats from both East and West, were among thousands who gathered from dawn in Independence Square.

Guests included Oliver Tambo, head of the African National Congress (ANC) movement that seeks to end white control in South Africa, Maureen Reagan, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's daughter, and Gekdar Alyev, first deputy prime minister of the Soviet Union.

Among the mourners were Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, King Mosheshoe II of Lesotho, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa Peoples Organisation,

Security and Gulf war top GCC summit agenda

ABU DHABI (R) — Arab Gulf foreign ministers on Tuesday finalised an agenda for next week's Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) summit that focuses on threats to the alliance posed by terrorism and the Iran-Iraq war.

The Emirates News Agency (WAM) said ministers of the six GCC states — the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain — prepared a draft on ways to enhance security coordination and fight terrorism.

Bomb blasts last June damaged oil installations in Kuwait, where an assassination attempt against the Emir took place in May 1985.

WAM said main issues at the Nov. 2-5 summit would be ways to end the six-year-old Gulf war, which increasingly threatens GCC oil and shipping interests, and joint defence and security moves.

It said that "the region's security is the responsibility of its people" — a recurrent theme of the alliance since it was formed five years ago. WAM did not say how the draft on security compared to a joint security pact

under discussion by the GCC since 1984. Kuwait had reservations about the pact because of a clause that allows the hot pursuit of suspects into a neighbouring country's territory.

The ministers opened their three-day meeting on Sunday by calling on Iran to respond to peace efforts.

The ministers were received Monday night by UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahayan, who urged Arab countries to follow the example of the GCC and unite.

Also high on the summit agenda is increased defence coordination in light of stepped-up attacks against merchant shipping in the Gulf mostly tankers.

Diplomats said Monday the GCC leaders were likely to consider increased joint military manoeuvres and the sharing of information on ship and air movements by the warring sides.

WAM said the ministers also approved agenda items on results of the Arab foreign ministers' meeting earlier this month in Tunisia and Saudi mediation efforts between Syria and Iraq.

Fernandez Ordonez arrives

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez arrived here Tuesday on an official three-day visit during which he will discuss with senior Jordanian officials bilateral relations and efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Fernandez Ordonez, who is accompanied by a high-level delegation from his ministry, was received upon arrival by Foreign Minister Taher al Masri and senior Foreign Ministry officials as well as Spanish Ambassador to Jordan Emilio Menendez de Valle.

Mr. Masri hosted a dinner Tuesday night in honour of the Spanish delegation.

Formal talks between the Spanish delegation and Jordanian officials are scheduled to begin Wednesday.

Talking to reporters at Madrid airport before his departure for Amman, Mr. Fernandez Ordonez noted that his trip to Jordan came days before the Nov. 8 international conference in Jordan to discuss the Kingdom's 1986-1990 national development plan. He said Spain attached special importance to the conference to which the European Community (EC), the United States, Canada, Australia, Switzerland, Sweden and Japan have been invited.

During his stay in Amman, the minister will hold talks with Planning Minister Taher al Kanaan.

His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai were scheduled to meet Mr. Fernandez Ordonez and the delegation accompanying him on Wednesday but the meetings were postponed until Thursday after the King and Mr. Rifai left for Baghdad Tuesday, embassy officials said. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is also expected to receive the Spanish minister.

The delegation accompanying Mr. Fernandez Ordonez includes Mr. George Diaz Calar, director of the Middle East Department at the Spanish Foreign Ministry, director of the minister's office Santiago Saldias and director of the ministry's press office, Francisco Sinchis.

New battles mar Amal-Palestinian truce

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Shooting prevented a neutral militia buffer force from consolidating a truce between Palestinian fighters and Lebanese militiamen around refugee camps in South Lebanon on Tuesday, police said.

They said sporadic gunfire and clashes stopped local fighters of the Popular Liberation Army (PLA) from taking control of roads around the big 'Ain al Hilweh and Mich Mich Palestinian shantytowns near Sidon.

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Kanaan outlines goals of Amman conference on 5-year development plan

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan said Tuesday that the forthcoming conference on Jordan's five-year national development plan would focus attention on the Kingdom's potentials and its role in contributing to regional development and its economic contribution to healthier Arab relations with the European Community (EC).

The minister was addressing an information team comprising of four Petra staff members entrusted with covering the three-day conference due to open here on Nov. 8 under royal patronage.

The minister said the conference would offer the participants a chance to familiarise themselves with the expertise and experiences of other nations in handling economic and financial problems in dealing with investment issues and to discuss the general development schemes in the country and the transformation of public organisations into a private or public shareholding companies.

This conference will also discuss

the general economic situation in the occupied Arab territories and find means for overcoming problems that limit and impede development, the minister added.

He said ministers of planning and finance from Arab countries and representatives of more than 24 foreign nations and international and Arab financial institutions would take part in the conference.

During the conference a Jordanian industrial exhibition will be held to highlight national products.

At the meeting the minister presented a general outline of the national economic development and the benefits of the five-year plan.

The meeting was attended by the Planning Ministry's Secretary General Ziyad Fariz and other officials.

Dr. Kanaan has reaffirmed that the five-year plan for the West Bank is aimed at strengthening the steadfastness of the Arab people living in the occupied territories and bolstering their ties with their homeland.

The minister, in an interview

with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Siyasseh published on Monday, said that the deteriorating economic conditions in the occupied territories resulting from Israel's policies, had raised a question mark — "Are we going to stand still and leave the nearly 1.5 million inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip confront the occupation their own?"

The minister said any external channelling of funds into socio-economic projects in the occupied territories could not be easily achieved. Moreover, many observers cast doubt over the possibility of initiating such a process to the extent of complete despair, Dr. Kanaan said.

He said "this doubt is prompted by the assumption that the Jewish state's military and ideological capabilities were far superior and that Israel will not permit any move to the interest of the Arab inhabitants in the occupied territories."

The minister said that assuming complete superiority of any nation, even the superpowers, "is unrealistic."

U.S. to table proposal to reduce strategic weapons by half

WASHINGTON (AP) — A sweeping U.S. proposal to reduce strategic nuclear weapons by 50 per cent in five years and to rid Europe of all intermediate-range weapons will be submitted to the Soviet Union at the Geneva arms talks this week, a U.S. official said Tuesday.

The proposal, which also sets a goal of eliminating all ballistic nuclear missiles in 10 years, was approved Monday at a White House meeting of President Ronald Reagan and a planning group of the National Security Council, said the official, who requested anonymity.

The decision carries out the thrust of Mr. Reagan's discussions at the Iceland summit with Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The Soviets have insisted that Mr. Reagan went further at Reykjavik, suggesting the United States and the Soviet Union work to ban all strategic nuclear weapons by 1996, not just ballistic missiles.

One official, who said U.S. records of the conversations between Mr. Reagan and Mr.

Gorbachev had not yet been prepared, acknowledged the president "may have said that at one point."

But the official stressed that Mr. Reagan undoubtedly told Mr. Gorbachev many more times he was seeking only a ballistic-missile ban since this is the U.S. position.

Among those endorsing the package at Monday's meeting, which was put in the form of new instructions to chief U.S. arms negotiator Max M. Kampelman, was the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, William J. Crowe, other sources said.

With American and NATO conventional forces outnumbered in Europe by the Soviet Union and its allies, U.S. military officials are concerned that eliminating U.S. nuclear weapons there would be a dangerous step.

The Soviets contend that Mr. Reagan tentatively agreed to the elimination of all offensive nuclear weapons in 10 years.

In the hours immediately following the conclusion of the summit in Reykjavik on Oct. 12, U.S. government spokesmen

indicated the all-out elimination of nuclear weapons was the administration position. Now they maintain that while Mr. Reagan discussed elimination of all nuclear arms, he never proposed more than destruction of all ballistic, or long-range guided missiles, in two five-year phases.

The distinction is strategically important because the U.S. position as now stated would leave both sides with substantial arsenals of cruise missiles, nuclear bombs and tactical nuclear weapons.

Senator Sam Nunn and others concerned with U.S. arms policies have noted that nuclear disarmament would leave the Soviets in a commanding military position, particularly in Europe, because Soviet conventional forces far outstrip those of the United States.

Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes insisted Monday that he had seen written notes from the two-day meeting, and he did not challenge a Reagan quote disclosed by the Soviets over the weekend.

New battles mar Amal-Palestinian truce

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Shooting prevented a neutral militia buffer force from consolidating a truce between Palestinian fighters and Lebanese militiamen around refugee camps in South Lebanon on Tuesday, police said.

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Kohl and Mitterrand link pact on missiles to conventional reductions

FRANKFURT (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Francois Mitterrand of France said Tuesday that any elimination of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe must be allowed to reduce their countries' security.

At a joint news conference ending a two-day summit in Frankfurt, the two leaders said any U.S.-Soviet agreement to remove the missiles must be accompanied by cuts in superior Soviet conventional forces in Europe.

"The underlying thought... is first that European security must not be decoupled from the security of the United States, and second that it must not be possible in future to conduct wars in Europe," Dr. Kohl said.

"If one were to aim for a solution which would remove missiles without at the same time including the Soviet Union's enormous advantage in conventional forces... the thesis that wars should not be possible would be restricted," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand said he agreed with Dr. Kohl's remarks. "I am by no means hostile to considering the 'zero option'... but I am waiting to hear in what context it would be," Mr. Mitterrand said.

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Mahdi welcomes any peace initiative to end civil war

KHARTOUM (Agencies) — Sudan's government would welcome any peace initiative to end the country's three-year-old civil war, Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi said as fresh reports came in of clashes in the troubled south.

Mr. Mahdi said moves were under way to convene a constitutional conference on the country's future shape and the government would try to resolve the southern Sudan question peacefully, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported.

Reporting to parliament Monday night on talks he held this month in the United States, Britain, Turkey and France, he said several personalities had offered to mediate between the government and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), which has fought government forces in the south since 1983.

Mr. Mahdi gave no details, but said he would welcome any peace initiative. He repeated his demand that the SPLA "show more seriousness" before the government will hold peace talks.

SUNA meanwhile reported SPLA troops killed six policemen and three soldiers in an attack on a village south of the southern city of Juba a week ago. Government

forces drove off the rebels, inflicting severe casualties, the agency said.

In another sign of continuing instability, government Relief Commissioner Mohammed Kamel Shawgi said an airlift of Western food aid to south Sudan had been halted since Friday.

He gave no reasons for the interruption of "Operation Rainbow", mounted by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). But he said Sudan's national carrier had chartered a plane, with the help of unnamed foreign organisations, to send food to Juba.

Two chartered "Operation Rainbow" planes delivered over 200 tonnes of food to Juba and southern Zaire, to be trucked into Sudan, earlier this month.

The airlift was organised to help hungry southerners when regular flights stopped after SPLA gunners shot down a Sudanese

plane was a "betrayal" by the SPLA.

The rebel movement's leader, ex-army Col. John Garang, told the London Sunday newspaper the Observer that the SPLA wanted peace and a dialogue among Sudan's political forces.

"That is the only way to save our country," he was quoted as saying.

Col. Garang said the key to peace was ending Islamic Laws introduced in 1983 by since-outed President Jaafar Numeiri.

It was after the "Sharia" laws were imposed that the SPLA launched the war to protest against what it sees as domination by the mainly-Muslim north over the south, most of whose people are animist or Christian black Africans.

Mr. Mahdi, who took power at the head of a coalition government after elections six months ago, has pledged to repeal Numeiri's laws and replace them with a different Islamic code, expected to apply only to Muslims.

But Col. Garang told the Observer: "We want to return to the situation before the laws were imposed."

Meanwhile a senior U.N.

Kuwait declares no-go zone for exercises

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has declared a no-go zone in its southern territorial waters for naval manoeuvres starting Tuesday, south-east of where two missiles were fired on Saturday at an unidentified aerial intruder.

The Defence Ministry said the war games, using live rounds, would be held east of Umm Al Maradim Island, lying 24 kilometres off the neutral zone in the south of the desert emirate bordering Saudi Arabia.

It warned maritime companies and fishermen to keep a safe distance from the scene of the two-day exercises.

There has been no further word on the aerial intrusion since it was officially confirmed on Sunday.

Kuwait's weekend missile firing at an intruding "hostile" aircraft

was described by the Al Qabas newspaper Monday as a warning to would-be attackers.

"What happened was a clear message to the amateur threat-makers," the daily said in an editorial.

"Our country may be small and our military force may be small, but... Kuwait is more than capable of guaranteeing effective self-defence."

The paper did not mention Iran by name, but it has often used the phrase "threat-makers" in reference to the Persian nation.

Kuwait's army chief of staff, Maj.-Gen. Abdullah Al Ghanem, said he believed the missiles

downed the target because the radar target vanished. But a search of Kuwaiti waters Sunday failed to turn up any debris.

He did not identify the type of aircraft. But Gulf sources, who declined to be identified, said it was believed to be an Iranian warplane, possibly a U.S.-built F-4 Phantom.

The missile firing was the first anti-aircraft action taken by a non-combatant Gulf state since a Saudi Arabian F-15 interceptor shot down an Iranian Phantom on June 5, 1984, when it penetrated Saudi airspace in an apparent search for a shipping target.

Iran and Iraq have been at war since September 1980. The conflict has spilled over into the shipping lanes of the Gulf.

Iraq has attacked Iranian oil export terminals and tankers. Iran has retaliated by hitting tankers and merchant ships in the neutral southern sector of the Gulf.

Egypt urges support for Iraq

BAHRAIN (AP) — Egypt's Minister of Information Safwat Al Sherif was quoted on Tuesday as urging the Arab World to provide unified support for Iraq in its war against Iran.

Mr. Sherif, the first Egyptian cabinet minister to visit Bahrain since diplomatic ties were cut in 1979, said the protracted Iran-Iraq war was "a menace to the Arab World, and its repercussions and effects threaten the entire Arab region, and not only the Gulf."

The daily Akhbar Al Khaleej quoted the minister as deploring the fact that the joint Arab defence treaty was not being implemented to help Iraq.

The minister criticised unnamed Arab parties, whom he said were helping prolong the war.

Despite the diplomatic rupture with Iraq, Egypt has been a major supplier of military spare parts and ammunition for Iraq in its six-year war with Iran.

"Egypt does not look to its Arab role through embassies or a return of diplomatic relations," Sherif said. "Egypt supports its Arab brethren in every trial they go through, as a matter of principle and out of faith in Arab rights."

Meanwhile, a Kuwaiti newspaper said in a dispatch from Cairo that military coordination has started between Egypt and two member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council to help counter Iranian threats.

Iraq proposes PoW exchange with Iran

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq has proposed an overall exchange of prisoners of war with Iran, arranged by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the United Nations, Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said.

"A comprehensive exchange is the only and best way to end this human tragedy and ease the sufferings of the prisoners of the Gulf war, now in its seventh year," he told reporters Monday night.

ICRC sources in Baghdad estimate that Iran holds more than 75,000 Iraqi prisoners of war while 50,000 Iranian prisoners are in Iraq.

Mr. Aziz, speaking on his return from Geneva, said he had expressed Iraq's willingness to cooperate with the ICRC and the U.N. secretary general to reach agreement on an exchange.

He proposed either a proportional exchange of prisoners of war to be completed over a six-month period or a total exchange to be carried out in three phases.

The first stage would involve children and the sick and disabled, the second phase those who had spent more than two years in captivity and the third phase the rest of the prisoners.

Mr. Aziz, accusing Iran of mistreating Iraqi prisoners, said the lives of thousands of them were in danger.

He said punitive measures should be imposed on those who refused to cooperate with the ICRC in its efforts to implement the Geneva Conventions on the treatment of prisoners of war.

Iraq had constantly shown willingness to help ICRC officials to carry out their duties in accordance with the conventions, he said. The ICRC was able to investigate the conditions and facilities provided for Iranian prisoners in Iraq.

Meanwhile, Iran's parliament speaker, Hojatolislam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, said Tuesday his country will live in peace with its neighbours after the war with Iraq ends.

"We hope that after the end of the war, the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran will become a source of security for the countries in the region," Mr. Rafsanjani said.

His remarks to the military's Political-Ideological Department were carried by the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia. They appeared designed to ease the concern of Arab states in the Gulf, who fear a victory by Iran's religious revolutionaries could destabilise their own countries.

"Our neighbours, despite their unfriendly attitude toward us, after the end of the war will find out that they will easily be able to live in peace with us and trust us more," Mr. Rafsanjani said.

S. Yemenis vote for new parliament

ADEN (R) — South Yemenis began voting Tuesday for a new 111-member People's Supreme Council (parliament) in an election delayed for almost a year because of strains within the ruling South Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP).

The rivalry with the Marxist party led eventually to the overthrow of President Ali Nasser Mohammad after bloody street fighting in January.

The election, originally due last November, is taking place against a renewed background of political uncertainty. Some army officers and members of the YSP are rumoured to oppose what they regard as the soft policy of the new government of President Haider Abu Baker Al Amas.

Mr. Nasser Mohammad and about 6,000 supporters who fled with him to North Yemen after the fighting have pledged to contest the results of the polls.

More than 660,000 people in the country of 2.2 million are eligible to vote in the three-day election, the second since the

south Arabian state gained independence from Britain in 1967.

Officials hope for high turnout at the 97 fixed or mobile polling stations in the country's six governorates.

In a memorandum issued in Sanaa, Mr. Nasser Mohammad's supporters appealed to Arab and other parliaments to halt the election "planned amid deteriorating political situation" and to freeze all ties with any future South Yemeni parliament.

They also appealed for an international fact-finding mission to go to Aden "and see for itself the situation and the continued detention of opponents of the government."

South Yemeni officials say most political detainees held after the January battles have been freed, but Mr. Nasser Mohammad's followers say more than 20,000 are still in prison.

The Supreme People's Council, South Yemen's highest policy-making body, comprises 71

representatives from the YSP and 40 independents.

It should convene after its presidium of between 11 and 17 members is chosen. The chairman automatically becomes head of state for a five-year term.

It was not yet clear whether Mr. Attas, a 47-year-old technocrat appointed interim president in February, would retain his post.

Mr. Attas, speaking to reporters at a polling station in Aden, said election would be "a turning point in democratic life in the country."

Government offices, public businesses and schools closed to allow people to vote. Officials said polling started without incident and turnout was "not bad."

The Oct. 14 daily newspaper said in a commentary the polls "reflected and reaffirmed the democratic nature of this country... and the legitimacy of the revolutionary authority."

"They also give people the chance to take part directly in the politics of this revolutionary state," it added.

Khomeini orders investigation in case of group led by Montazeri aide

TEHRAN (R) — Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has publicly authorised security forces to investigate charges against a group led by an aide of his designated successor Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, Tehran newspapers reported Tuesday.

The authorisation was solicited by Minister of Information (Internal Security) Mohammad Mohammadi Reysahri in a letter to Khomeini in which he said "Mehdi Hashemi and a number of his associates have been arrested by order of the judiciary and with your information and concurrence."

Hashemi is a clergyman who has served on the staff of Montazeri's office in the holy city of Qom.

Mr. Reysahri said the group was charged with murder, before and after the 1979 Islamic Revolution, kidnapping, illegal possession of weapons, possession of secret government documents,

forging government documents and illegal clandestine activities, while Hashemi was also accused of cooperation with Savak, the pre-revolution secret police.

"You are duty bound to investigate this case with utmost precision and fairness and to prosecute leaders of the group and also those who have had a role in spreading rumours and other things," said Khomeini's reply, printed in papers together with Mr. Reysahri's letter.

"The lobbying and the statements distributed under different names by counter-revolutionary and misled individuals and Mehdi Hashemi's associates not only increase suspicion but is an independent reason for (the existence of) a line of deviation from revolution and Islam," it added.

Khomeini said investigation of the case was to be conducted "exclusively" by the Information

Ministry because "it pertained to Islam, the revolution and the security of the country."

Asked to comment on Hashemi's case, a member of Montazeri's office told Reuters: "Ask Mr. Reysahri."

Press reports said that Montazeri, chosen by an 83-seat assembly of senior Muslim clerics last November as Iran's future leader, met with Khomeini in his north Tehran home ten days ago and discussed "important affairs of the country."

News of the arrests, which leaked last week, touched off speculation in Western media of a major rift in the top Iranian leadership.

An informed Iranian source told Reuters Hashemi had certain "extremist" views and discounted rumours of serious differences among top officials, and Montazeri's strong backing of Hashemi.

Ethiopian foreign minister resigns

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Ethiopia's foreign minister announced his resignation Monday, saying his pro-Soviet government was leading the Ethiopian people into "misery and destruction."

The resignation of Lt.-Col. Goshu Wolde came amid a spate of defections from the Marxist government in Addis Ababa. Just last month, Ethiopia's ambassador to France quit his post. Previously, the two top Ethiopian relief officials resigned while on separate visits to the United States.

Col. Wolde, 45, who studied at Yale law school, was asked whether he was seeking political asylum in the United States and replied: "I have not made a decision one way or the other."

In Washington, the Voice of America said in an Amharic language broadcast that Col. Wolde had defected.

Reading from a prepared statement in a quiet, composed voice, Col. Wolde said, "while I have yet to decide about my future, I shall, nevertheless, pledge to continue to work for and promote the best interests of the Ethiopian people — social justice, genuine democracy, territorial integrity and independence."

In explaining the reason for his resignation, Col. Wolde said: "I have recently watched with helplessness as my country slipped further and further into authoritarianism and absolute dictatorship, with the inevitable consequences of intolerance and repression."

"The government is surely out of touch with the genuine aspirations and insensitive to the plight of the Ethiopian people, while increasingly determined to rule against their grain. All efforts to moderate its policies from

within were to no avail.

"I cannot, in good conscience, continue to serve a government whose short-sighted and rigidly doctrinaire policies are leading the country and the people into misery and destruction, and one which has clearly lost the trust of the people as well as the moral right to govern."

Col. Wolde, foreign minister for nearly four years, said he had notified Ethiopia's head of state, Mengistu Haile-Mariam, of his resignation from both his government post and membership on the ruling Marxist Party's Central Committee.

Col. Wolde made his announcement to a small group of reporters in the lobby of the U.N. Plaza Hotel, across the street from United Nations Headquarters. He came here earlier this month to address the 41st General Assembly.

U.S., while seeking more steps against Syria, calls on Damascus to help free hostages

WASHINGTON (R) — The administration said it was consulting with U.S. allies to coordinate further actions against Syria for its alleged support of international terrorism but said it expected Damascus to continue its efforts to free Americans held hostage in Lebanon.

Spokesman Charles Redman told reporters U.S. officials were in Western Europe this week to discuss a coordinated Western response to Syria but he refused to speculate what those further measures might be.

"We have people there on the scene," he said. "The idea in all of this is to find actions which taken

in concert (with allies) will be effective."

Britain last Friday severed diplomatic relations with Syria after an Arab, Nezar Hindawi, was convicted of attempting to blow up an El Al airliner at Heathrow Airport last April.

Washington later that day recalled its ambassador to Syria, William Eagleton, although the Reagan administration, like Britain's European Community partners, has been reluctant to confirm direct Syrian government involvement in the affair.

Redman would only cite what he called "Washington's long concern" over alleged Syrian

support for "international terrorism."

"That's why they're on the terrorist list and have been for a number of years," he said, referring to a State Department list of states the United States believes sponsor terrorism.

Redman also refused to speculate on what kinds of additional measures the administration might be willing to take against Syria.

The Reagan administration has been criticised for not taking stronger action against Syria while launching bombing raids against Libya, another country Washington has accused of sponsoring terrorism.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
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PROGRAMME ONE
15:30 Sports programme
15:55 Cartoons
16:20 Children's programme (The White Wolf)

16:45 Scientific programme
17:10 Sports programme
17:35 The Seal
18:00 Programme on Agriculture
18:30 Arabic series
19:00 News in Arabic
19:30 Message from Cairo
20:40 Arabic series
22:05 Wrestling
23:00 News in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO
18:00 "Des chiffres et des lettres"
18:20 French series
18:40 News in French
19:15 "Aujourd'hui en Jordanie"
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Varieties
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Three's Company
20:45 Documentary
21:35 Alfred Hitchcock
22:00 News in English
22:20 "The Great Bookie Robbery"

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHZ. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 98.0 KHZ. SW
Tel. 744111-19

07:30 Light Music
07:30 Newsweek
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show Continues
11:00 Country Music
11:30 Songs from Movies
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Guide to the Galaxy
12:30 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:10 News Bulletin
14:15 Your Health
14:40 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
15:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Jordan Weekly
17:30 Pop Session
18:05 News Summary
18:05 Women in Music Masters and Music
18:30 Music
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Date with a Star

20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Continues
21:55 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show Continues
22:05 News Summary
22:55 Evening Show Continues
23:05 News Headlines
23:00 Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
634 720, 1333 KHz

06:00 Newsweek
06:30 International Gardens
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07:00 World News
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07:10 Report on Religion
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07:45 24 Hours News Summary
07:50 Development
08:00 World News
08:05 1989 Reflections
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Prominent lawyer and former minister Taher Hikmat, flanked by former minister of labour and social development Tayseer Abdul Jabbar (right) and Fawwaz Abu Nowar, secretary-general of the Petra Lions Club, Monday delivers a lecture on "Readings in Jordan's Foreign Policy" (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

Jordan's foreign policy — principles and challenges

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — "The foreign policy of any nation, no matter how democratic its system, does not spontaneously reflect the citizens' aspirations and ambitions. Rather, the peoples' hopes are taken and moulded within the context of international relations and the interests of the government, the land and the people."

"In Jordan, the case is no different. And because of our geopolitical situation and the special circumstance through which we are passing the government is continually trying its utmost to maintain a stand of maximum moderation and movement in its pan-Arab and international ties and is constantly striking a balance between its ties with the two major superpowers and the other regional influences."

These ideas and others related to Jordanian foreign policy were presented by Taher Hikmat, a prominent lawyer and a former cabinet minister, at a lecture entitled "Readings in Jordanian Foreign Policy" which was organised by the Petra Lions Club at the Marriott Hotel on Monday evening.

In his lecture, which was followed by a question-and-answer session, Mr. Hikmat said that due to the geopolitical situation of Jordan, and the numerous other regional and international pressures, the country has to be constantly moving, taking the initiative whenever possible. "So far, Jordan's moves, in all directions have been very accurate and the element of adventure, if found in any of the Kingdom's steps, is always well calculated," Mr. Hikmat said.

"Jordan's political moves over the years have always aimed at building a unified Arab stand — an effort for which the Kingdom has been highly appreciated and renowned," Mr. Hikmat told the attending members of the club and their guests who included Interior Minister Rajai Dajani and several other senior government officials and business leaders. "Jordan's foreign policy is characterised as intelligent, cautious, and to a great extent, far-sighted. It makes optimum use of the collective vision that is shaped through information gathered by the Kingdom and from the feedback it gets from its highly valued and unique connections and relationships with leaders of the world," he said.

In his lecture, Mr. Hikmat gave a chronological review of a number of steps taken by Jordan in areas related to its internal and regional as well as international affairs and outlined the basis of the country's foreign policy to build a united pan-Arab stand and international support for the Arab cause. He also spoke about the issues of democracy, the attitudes of people towards public decisions and Jordan's policy of information dissemination.

Mr. Hikmat, who served in three portfolios as cabinet minister, said Jordan's foreign policy to the average citizen, like any other world-wide citizen, is sometimes a "mysterious puzzle," since the average person often lacks official information on their state's recent interaction with regional and international affairs.

In general, he said, the average citizen's outlook to his country's

foreign policy is a "view filled with contradictions to a certain extent: on the one hand, the citizen looks at it in a simplified approach and perceives it according to his or her ideological stand, and on the other, when he or she fails to comprehend the foreign policy's approach, they either approve of or reject their country's stand without discussing their opinion."

However, he said, there were various reasons restricting governments from explaining their foreign policy approach in a clear and adequate manner.

Mr. Hikmat agreed with a remark made by one of the participants that there was no complete coordination between Jordan's political information policy and the dimensions of the country's political work. "However, I strongly hope that in the near future, and after the media institutions become more developed in handling political coverage, the governments will be more keen on explaining their position to the citizens in regards to their stands on pan-Arab and international affairs," he said.

Discussing the extent to which national governments make their foreign policy, taking into consideration their citizen's stands on issues and who is supposed to interfere in case there is a rift between the official position and the public's aspirations, Mr. Hikmat said that in any official stand, national governments have to take into account the national and regional aspirations of the peoples as the final framework on any policy. "If done otherwise, the government in question would be distorting reality and playing with the emotions of its citizens."

Mr. Hikmat said that in the first place, "it is the responsibility of the Parliament to interfere in case the official policy deviates from the minimal ambitions and aspirations of the people."

Mr. Hikmat said the policy of each country "differs from the other and depends to a large extent on the type of political system" followed in that country. "In democratic systems, the government headed by the prime minister, together with the president are major factors in shaping their country's foreign policy."

In Jordan, he said, the government formulates our foreign policy acting upon directives from His Majesty the King's letter of appointment to the cabinet. "Parliament, in its turn, is supposed to monitor Jordan's foreign policy and to what extent it goes in harmony with the letter of appointment and the people's aspirations," Mr. Hikmat continued.

Mr. Hikmat described the neighbouring countries' response to Jordan's foreign policy as "favourable due to the moderate policy Jordan leads in the Arab World."

"The strange relationships between Arab states leave room for questions. But Jordan's foreign policy is accepted by the various nations, and a clear indication of this is that King Hussein is able, in one week, to meet with the Syrian, Iraqi and Egyptian presidents," Mr. Hikmat said. "The various shuttles of His Majesty between Damascus, Cairo and Baghdad are sound proof of the tremendous capabilities enjoyed by the leadership of Jordan in absorbing all the Arab contradictions."

Aqaba hosts conference on subaquatic, hyperbaric medicine

AMMAN (Petra) — The first conference on subaquatic and hyperbaric medicine opened in Aqaba on Tuesday under royal patronage. Health Minister Zaid Hamzah, who deputised for His Majesty King Hussein at the opening ceremony, delivered the main address expressing Jordan's pride in hosting the conference as he said it reflects the distinguished reputation of the Kingdom. Dr. Hamzah outlined Jordan's medical achievements in medical

services and the primary care it offers by providing protection against infectious diseases.

Altogether 60 doctors from the Swiss Society of Subaquatic and Hyperbaric Medicine are taking part in the week-long conference. They will discuss working papers dealing with diseases of the ear, nose and throat and the treatment of hypertension. The conference has been organised by the Swiss society in cooperation with the Health Ministry.

Queen hosts reception for artist

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor held a reception at Al Nadwa Palace on Tuesday to introduce British artist Nicholas Egon to the members of the board of trustees of Noor Al Hussein Foundation and Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali, president of the Royal Society of Fine Arts, Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib and Mr. Suhail Bisharat, director of the Jordan National Gallery.

Mr. Egon is in Amman to attend the opening of a 10-day exhibition of his paintings of Jordan at the Jordan National Gallery.

The exhibition, which will be opened by Her Majesty, on Saturday, is sponsored by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation in cooperation with the Royal Society of Fine Arts and includes 48 paintings depicting the beauty of Jordan's landscape and the splendour of its archaeological sites.

During the reception Queen Noor thanked the British artist for his generous contribution of his paintings to Noor Al Hussein Foundation for the benefit of its various educational, cultural and development projects throughout the Kingdom.

Mr. Egon's art career began in the late 1940s with an invitation from the British National Gallery in London to lecture on the philosophy of art.

This was followed by his first exhibition of paintings of Greek war memorials held at Cartier's in



Her Majesty Queen Noor with British artist Nicholas Egon (centre) and Senate member and former minister Hazem Nuseibeh at a reception the Queen hosted in honour of the artist on Tuesday (Petra photo)

London in 1950. Mr. Egon has travelled extensively throughout the Arab World visiting and painting the Arabian desert landscape from the Tyre area and were n, Morocco, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Lebanon, Iraq, Kuwait and Yemen. In 1983, he was invited to Jordan as guests of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor and began his series of paintings of Jordan.

Queen visits TV station

On Monday, Queen Noor, accompanied by Noor Al Hussein Foundation Director In'am Al Mufti and Mrs. Laila Sharaf, visited the Jordan Television and

Broadcasting Corporation (JTBC). The Queen was met upon arrival there by Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib and JTBC Director-General Nassouh Majali.

The Queen toured the various sections of the television and radio broadcasting stations and was briefed on the JTBC's programmes and plans to upgrade them.

The Queen participated in a discussion of the JTBC's Children's Workshop project.

The Queen also watched several television programmes and commented on their standard and quality.

Engineers from Jordan, Syria discuss agricultural cooperation

DAMASCUS (Petra) — A delegation from the Jordanian Agricultural Engineers Association, led by its president Mr. Tareq Al Tal, on Tuesday met with the president and board members of the Syrian agricultural engineers association to discuss means of bolstering bilateral cooperation. In particular they discussed cooperation in social and agricultural affairs, unifying the bylaws of the two associations and the exchange of expertise and experience.

The two sides also discussed means of launching joint projects in agriculture. Among the projects discussed was a newly-formed Syrian agricultural company which has opened the way for various Arab associations and organisations to participate in its capital and activities.

The Jordanian delegation earlier met with Mr. Ahmad Qublan, head of the Syrian farmers union, who briefed them on the country's agricultural projects and discussed cooperation between the Syrian and Jordanian agricultural associations.

High-level team reviews papers on unemployment

AMMAN (Petra) — A ministerial committee entrusted with handling unemployment in Jordan held its second meeting on Tuesday.

A statement issued at the end of the meeting said that the committee studied the dimensions of the problem and discussed a number of proposals for resolving it. For this purpose, the statement said that a sub-committee has been formed to draw up a detailed study on effective measures which should be taken in the short and long terms.

The committee, which met under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, studied a number of working papers dealing with

unemployment and the number of job seekers in the country, the statement added. It said that the committee members studied papers submitted by the Civil Service Commission, the University of Jordan and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

The sub-committee formed to draw up the detailed study groups Minister of Labour Khaled Al Haj Hassan, Minister of Education Thougan Hindawi, University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali, Civil Service Commission Director Ibrahim Izzeddin, adviser at the Prime Ministry Ali Hindawi, Secretary General of the Ministry of Planning Zaid Fariz and Abdallah Ulayyan.

Dakhqan visits bus corporation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Transport Corporation (PTC) board of directors met in Amman on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Minister of Transport Ahmad Dakhqan to review the corporation's present position and its draft budget for 1987. The board members also discussed administrative matters and the spare parts to be purchased for its fleet of buses.

The minister earlier made an inspection tour of the PTC's various sections and met with its director Ibrahim Al Mahadin to discuss the general conditions of the corporation and the problems it is facing in implementing projects and different programmes.

The minister later toured workshops which provide maintenance services for the public buses. Mr. Dakhqan discussed the prospect of providing more buses on a number of routes and discussed the subject of bus stops inside the capital.

The minister later called at the PTC's warehouses and was briefed on their duties.

Islamic Academy for Science inaugurates first conference

Crown Prince, in message to delegates, urges increased cooperation to benefit from science and technology

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Tuesday welcomed the formation of the Islamic Academy for Science and said that it was needed to help build bridges of cooperation among Islamic nations, enabling them to utilise their potentials and modern technology for achieving progress.

In a message read out to the academy's first conference by Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad, Prince Hassan said that the new academy was needed to help link the community's economic and social needs with education and training in both the short and long terms. This process, Prince Hassan said, requires constant and continuing efforts and flexibility by different institutions.

He called on Islamic nations to work towards total integration in science and technology since, he noted, that no Islamic country can achieve self-sufficiency in these spheres. The advanced nations have achieved great strides in science and technology over the past three decades but unfortunately scientists of the Islamic world have been deprived of the fruits of this progress, Prince Hassan's speech continued.

We have to admit that Islamic nations have not provided sufficient resources for their scientists and scholars and have thereby deprived them of the chance to do creative work in technology, Prince Hassan said. He went on to say that Islamic countries have not allocated more than half a per cent of national income for scientific work, whereas advanced nations have been allocating two per cent of their total national income for research.

Need to unify efforts

Prince Hassan called on Islamic countries to unify and intensify their efforts toward the proper utilisation of science and technology and for employing modern science to promote national development in the Islamic world. Science and technology, he stressed, can help find solutions for food, housing, defence, energy, health and production problems.

He said that there has been a widening gap in technological and scientific advances between industrialised and developing nations and this trend will continue unless Islamic nations take serious measures to cope with the modern age. Scientists of the Islamic world, Prince Hassan added, should direct their attention towards achieving comprehensive development in education, culture, scientific research, the transfer of technology to their nation and

executive committee, Dr. Mumtaz Qadi, said that the Islamic nation possesses vast economic wealth which could be put to the disposal of Muslim people with the help of scientists. The Islamic nation has a strategic location controlling sea, air and land routes among different continents and contains wealth that could be of great benefit for the Islamic people, Dr. Qadi pointed out.

RSS President Fakhreddin Daghestani welcomed the delegates to the conference and said that science and technology are the power of social, cultural and economic development. He also said that the Islamic world is now passing through a critical stage and should not fall behind the rest of the world in the fields of employing science and technology for achieving development.

The conference is being attended by 50 Muslim scholars and intellectuals from the Islamic world. They will look into means of bolstering cooperation among their countries in the fields of science and technology. The opening session was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali, several cabinet members, presidents of universities, other officials and scholars.

Fahd, Zia send cables to delegates

Delegates attending the conference received cables of support from King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, President Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan and the Moroccan Scientific Academy.

In his message to the conference, King Fahd said that the academy is bound to help achieve progress and development in the Islamic world and he wished the delegates success in their endeavours.

In his message, the Pakistani president said that the academy ushers in a new era of closer cooperation among Islamic countries in the fields of science and technology, leading towards real progress and development.

Chairman of the conference's

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rifai meets with OIC secretary general

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Tuesday held talks with secretary general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Sharifuddin Pirzadeh, who is currently in Amman to attend the first conference of the Islamic academy for sciences. During the meeting, Mr. Rifai and Mr. Pirzadeh reviewed latest developments in the Islamic arena and discussed topics on the agenda of the forthcoming Islamic summit conference, scheduled to convene in Kuwait in January 1987.

Kuwaiti envoy leaves

AMMAN (Petra) — Kuwaiti envoy Abdul Rahman Salem Atiqi on Tuesday left for Damascus after delivering an invitation to His Majesty King Hussein, from the Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah to attend the summit of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) which is scheduled to be held in Kuwait next January. The Kuwaiti envoy was seen off at the airport by Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh.

Odeh enacts boycott office ban

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh on Tuesday issued a decision banning any dealings with a number of foreign companies which have violated regulations issued by the Arab office for the boycott of Israel. The decision affects 60 companies from the United States, Britain, The Netherlands, Italy and Spain. The minister also decided to lift bans on several other foreign companies after the companies in question has abided by regulations issued by the Arab office.

CDD to test sirens

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Defence Department (CDD) will test its sirens in Amman on Monday and Tuesday, according to an official statement issued on Tuesday. The announcement said that the first test will be held on Monday at eight in the morning and each siren will be tested separately in different parts of the capital. On Tuesday, all the sirens will be tested at the same time. The CDD announcement urged citizens who fail to hear the sirens to report the matter to the CDD on the following telephone numbers: 661111, 663131, 661112.

Health official back from rabies talks

TUNIS (Petra) — Dr. Suleiman Qub'ain, director of primary health care at the Ministry of Health, returned to Amman from Tunis on Tuesday after taking part in a conference on combating rabies, organised by the World Health Organisation and the Tunisian Ministry of Health. The conference, which was attended by delegates from Mediterranean countries, discussed vaccinating dogs against the disease and exterminating stray dogs in a bid to stop the spread of diseases which are infectious to man. Several working papers were discussed by the delegates.

Jordanian children excel in art contest

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Jordanian children who took part in an international exhibition of children's drawings in Damascus have won one gold, one silver and three bronze medals along with eight other awards. Jordan presented 24 drawings by school children to the exhibition in which 34 nations took part. During the exhibition a symposium was held to highlight the importance of children's drawings and Jordan participated with a delegation from the Ministry of Education which submitted a working paper on extra curricula activities in Jordanian schools. The Syrian authorities will publish a book of the children's drawings and the recommendations issued by the symposium.

Ancient castle under threat from local residents

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Al Qastal desert castle, a Roman fort restyled as a hunting lodge and retreat during the Umayyad era, is gradually becoming less of a historic landmark and more of a ruin — not a result of erosion but due to the local inhabitants who have been helping themselves to the stones for construction purposes.

The once impressive castle, located on a hill overlooking the Queen Alia International Airport Highway, can barely be recognised as such since many of the stones have been removed and those which are left are overshadowed by a three-storey building constructed adjacent to the site of the castle.

One resident of the area expressed his concern that the castle would eventually "disappear" unless immediate steps were taken to preserve the remains. He suggested that some form of government action should be taken to stop what he described as "irresponsible behaviour" by some citizens. "You can always see people removing stones from the site, but everyone seems to be turning a blind eye," he added.

One landowner in the area was singled out for particular criticism as he had apparently removed considerable amounts of carved stonework to build a wall in front of his house. The landowner in question was not immediately available for comment but one of his workers said that building the wall was "essential to prevent soil erosion."

"We are planting this piece of land with trees (some three dunums) and the wall is needed to conserve the soil," the worker told the Jordan Times. Asked whether the landowner had been demolishing parts of the castle to obtain stones, the worker said that "only the stones which had

already fallen and which were lying around the site" had been taken.

The castle, also known by its Roman name of Castra Zizia, comprises two main sections and most of the stones have been taken from the lower, more ruinous section which includes a mosque dating back to the Umayyad era.

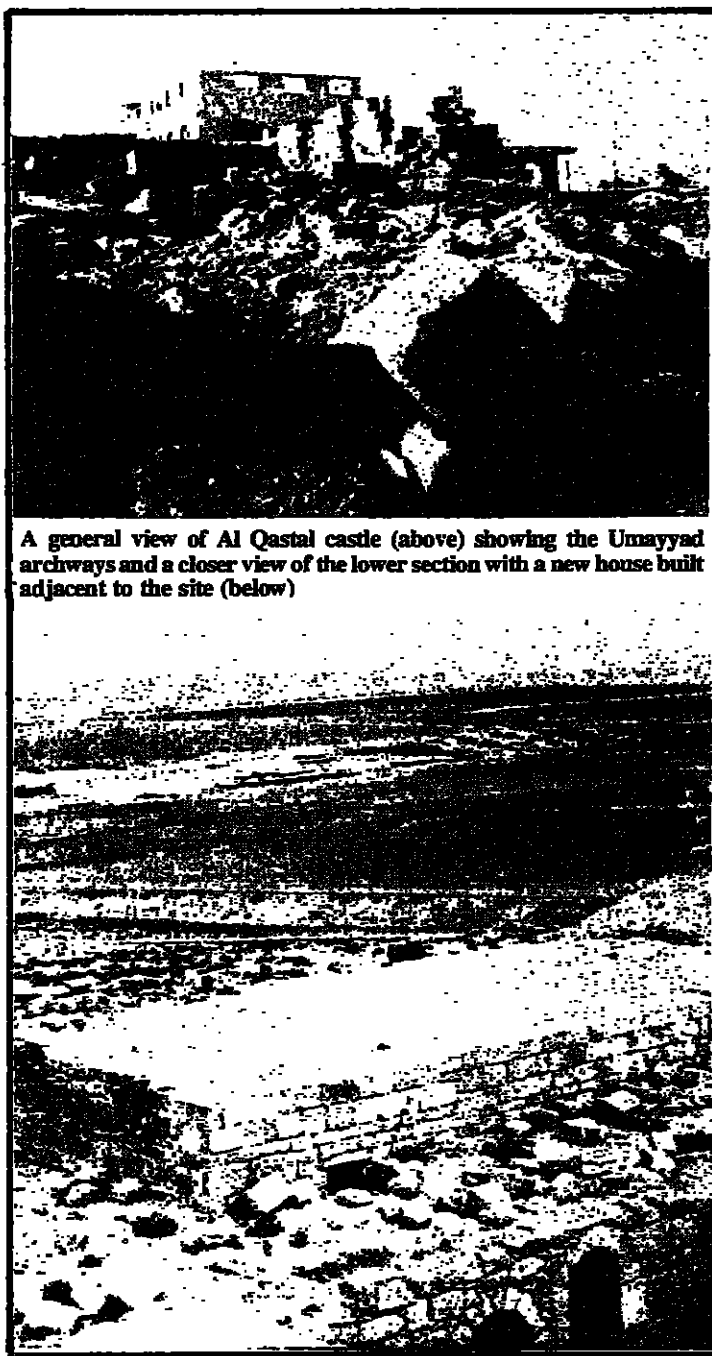
'Compromise arrangement'

Commenting on the situation, the deputy director of the Department of Antiquities, Dr. Ghazi Mesha said that the ruined castle was a special case because it was on privately-owned property and not on state land. Dr. Mesha explained that two years ago, the department agreed on a compromise arrangement under which the previous landowner under which the department defined the boundaries of the castle. Once the boundary had been delineated, the landowner then built a three-storey residential building on his land adjacent to the ruins.

Dr. Mesha told the Jordan Times that he had instructed the Department of Antiquities in Madaba to investigate the situation as the castle lies within the area under its supervision. Dr. Mesha also said that his department had been giving due attention to other archaeological sites in the region, including the Umayyad castle of Masha'at, located five-kilometres from the site of Al Qastal.

French surveys

Dr. Mesha went on to say that the Department of Antiquities had asked for French assistance to study the site of Al Qastal. He added that three teams of archaeologists have been conducting field studies on the site and these surveys were still in progress.



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Red tape hampers investment

JORDAN has always actively encouraged investments in the Amman Financial Market in order to enhance the status and prices of the shares. Recently, the government decided to establish companies in which government funds would be used to promote buying and selling operations in the financial market.

Unfortunately, just when funds were to be allocated, the bureaucracy seems to have succeeded in aborting a financial project which could have enhanced the reputation of Jordan's financial market and improved the share prices and the investment climate in this country.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), a sister organisation to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, recently chose Jordan from among five countries to undertake an ideal experimental plan. The plan would have established a financing system for investment in shares in a bid to encourage the secondary market, something which could have meant a material and moral gain for Jordan.

The International Finance Corporation had even allocated \$25 million for the first instalment in the financing plan, and had opened the way for Jordanian and other Arab nationals in the United Kingdom to participate in the project.

Then, all of a sudden, negotiations between the IFC and Jordanian authorities broke down. First of all, the Ministry of Finance insisted that the projected company's capital be kept in the Kingdom, pending its use in buying shares, while the IFC required that the money be deposited in the international market while shares were being bought gradually, according to the IFC's own rules and regulations. Second, the Amman Financial Market failed to exempt the corporation from the 49 per cent ceiling imposed on non-Jordanian ownership of companies wishing to own shares in the market.

These bureaucratic foot-draggers resulted in the indefinite postponement of the entire project. This could have and should have been avoided. The Jordanian Finance Ministry should have exempted the finance institute from the market regulations, for two reasons:

First, there should be no fear about the foreign financial domination of Jordanian companies, since the IFC could not have bought more than five per cent of the shares of any Jordanian company. And, second, because those shares bought by the corporation would have been excluded from voting, and therefore would not be represented at board meetings.

It is not too late to redress the errors and overcome the stubbornness. The present impasse should not continue, and appropriate measures must be taken to bring the financial gain that this project promises. Bureaucratic practices and rigid rules should not be allowed to thwart this plan, or indeed any other plan, which will not only stimulate investment but also assist in bringing the financial market to operate on a more modern basis, and encourage local, Arab and other parties to invest in Jordanian financial institutions.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordan warns of threats

THE statements Prime Minister Zaid Rifai made to Al Ra'i reflect Jordan's awareness of the challenges and threats that are facing the nation, as well as reflecting the only way to overcome these threats. While the prime minister expressed Jordan's regret for the surprising developments in relations between Syria and Britain, and Jordan's concern for the establishment of balanced relations between Arab countries and the rest of the world. He warned from the possible consequences of this deterioration in relations between Damascus and London. Observers following Israel's accelerating attempts to employ this deterioration to its favour are aware — like we are — that peace and stability are being threatened by the Israeli actions in an explicit and public manner. Experience have repeatedly showed that Israel misses no opportunity towards escalating the situation in the Middle East and pushing the region to tension that eliminates chances for peace and frustrate all efforts towards making peace and comprehensive peace. Observers are also aware of Israel's effort to turn the European Community against Syria, which a main party to the conflict and in any effort to reach a just solution. These two important issues were reflected in Jordan's worries as voiced in the prime minister's statements. In the background of all this, Mr. Rifai's emphasis on the need for Arab solidarity, and the building of the united national stance through a concerted effort of Jordan and the Arab states, is important for the confrontation of all these threats. For in the absence of this united stance, the threats will escalate to allow hostile forces to break through the whole Arab existence and jeopardise our national being. Perhaps, what Syria faces today is a practical and clear proof of covert intentions against it and against Arab states from the Arabian Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean.

Al Distour: Amal's aggression

AFTER all this bloodshedding by the Amal Movement inside and around Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon, the question is no more: To whose interest these militias resume the war of annihilation from one camp to the other? — for the leaders of this movement today, are invoking the same Israeli slogans against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. It is no coincidence that Israeli warplanes and Amal rockets and cannons take turn in bombing these camps in a rotating manner that no one fails to notice or understand its motivations among the Israelis and the Amal Movement that aim at uprooting Palestinian camps from the south. This attitude could never serve anything but the ultimate dissipation of Lebanon and distributing it between the several militias and factions. In Amal's war against Palestinian camps we only see a war against Lebanon itself and a wanton aggression on the higher interests of the Arab Nation in which Amal is a part. The movement's declared goals serve only Israel who is the real beneficiary from uprooting the Palestinian presence in South Lebanon and of the country's division. While we condemn Amal's war against Palestinian refugees and the siege of annihilation set by Amal against the Rashidiyah camp, we call on all national Lebanese forces to interfere to put an end to this vicious conspiracy that has in its aims not only the Palestinian refugees but all Lebanese and the unity of Lebanon itself.

Sawt Al Shaab: Interests before principles

THE decision by the Ivory Coast to move its embassy from occupied Jerusalem to Tel Aviv may not mean the limitation of Israeli influence that was able, in the Arab absence, to rear its head in the African continent. But this decision is a little light in the night of Arab regression in Africa that we should invest as Arabs, by realising the force of Arab diplomacy when reaching a minimum level of solidarity. Arabs have not pressured Ivory Coast but made it recalculate its position. The recent success of Arab diplomacy makes us hopeful for a counter Arab diplomatic attack, not only on the level of Africa, but the entire world. It also needs to be understood that today's world is concerned with interests before principles.

China: The world's biggest future market

By Riad Khouri

NAPOLEON once warned "let China sleep," but recent events seem to indicate that the Chinese are not only waking up but are also probably developing a severe case of insomnia. After the civil war of the 40's and the "Cultural Revolution" of the 60's, China has settled down to the unglamorous job of economic development.

China is of special interest to the rest of the world because of its vast population as well as considerable size. In the 1950's a neutral observer of China might have expected it to show a high rate of growth in the following decades. Under Chairman Mao, the Chinese were mobilised for collective effort. It was even expected that steel could be produced in thousands of backyards as a "great leap forward" was promised. Looking back, reality obviously fell short of these expectations. China was successful in producing weapons but the emphasis on ideological soundness and hostility toward technical experts during the Cultural Revolution led to stagnation. The initial Chinese claims for production increases turned out to be greatly exaggerated. GNP fell after 1958, only returning to its late 50's level in 1965. After that, the situation improved, but a lot of time and energy had been wasted. Nevertheless the Chinese people over the past few decades have made advances, though not steadily. The overriding fact about China is that for many years she has fed, clothed and housed practically everyone, has kept her population more or less healthy, and has educated most. Whole villages have not starved (as in parts of rural Ethiopia); sidewalks and streets have not been covered with multitudes of sleeping, begging, hungry and illiterate humans (as in Calcutta and some other urban areas of India); millions are not disease-ridden. In this respect, China has outperformed practically every under-developed country.

A key factor in this process has been population control, though Antun Hark, a keen observer of the Chinese development process, made an interesting point when he suggested that "the limits set and enforced by the authorities on family size have resulted in some cases in abhorrent social behaviour such as female child murder." He

agreed though with many others who feel that putting a lid on the size of the population has allowed economic growth to proceed more rapidly.

Thus, the economy of China has provided an effective mechanism for supplying the minimum needs of these population and supporting formidable defence forces. With an established lower limit to consumption, a purposeful investment programme, control over migration to urban areas, and a hard-driving leadership, China has outdistanced other less-developed countries.

But the development pattern is now changing. Since Mao's death and the removal from office of the so-called "Gang of Four," the pendulum of Chinese economics has swung to the right. Under newly adopted measures, local authorities will no longer be allowed to intervene in factories, and the old policy of keeping peasants out of urban areas is being relaxed.

The Chinese are now citing Lenin's experience in the Soviet Union in the 20's as justification for their new moves. With standards of housing and clothing rising, and a new generation of Chinese taller and healthier than their parents, the issue of minimum living conditions can be said to have been successfully tackled, and the country's leaders are now looking further to a new and higher stage of economic development. This process seems to have started in 1978 when sweeping agricultural reforms were adopted which threw responsibility for production onto the individual peasant and encouraged him with price subsidies and labour incentives. The result has been a series of record harvests, but the subsidies became a huge burden on the government.

Moreover, as a result of decades of central planning which largely ignored market forces, real costs of labour, materials and finished goods are badly out of line with each other. Linked to this is the problem of waste as factories turn out shoddy or unwanted goods, creating huge stockpiles, while consumers cry out for other, scarce items. Wages must now go up and prices will follow; the question is how to allow this without sparking rampant inflation or introducing

Western-style economic measures smacking of capitalism. The Chinese are now aiming at restructuring their economic planning system, encouraging foreign investment, concentrating on developing advanced technology, reforming education and introducing more pay incentives. China's old wage system is being scrapped in favour of a new system with elements based on job difficulty and work performance.

Under current procedures, most office workers and others doing "mental" work get little or no bonuses, regardless of their academic or technical training, but factory workers can earn up to three times their basic pay from bonuses and often take home more than those with intellectually demanding jobs.

The new measures will finally overturn the anti-intellectualism laid down by Mao.

Foreign investment will play a crucial role in this process of change, with the Americans and the Japanese providing a lot of the technology and money needed by China. (The United States and its Pacific business allies have already moved into Hong Kong as the British position there is wound down. For the time being, Hong Kong is the best place from which to do business with China, as the latter's infrastructure still cannot cater efficiently to foreign traders and investors.)

China in the next few decades could become the biggest market in the world for many types of goods and services, and may turn the Far East business boom into an even more profitable bonanza. This will accelerate the trend toward a new Pacific-centred world economy, leaving the Atlantic area even further behind in growth, innovation and development. It doesn't seem to me to be fanciful to suggest that the 21st Century will see rich, powerful and stable states in the Far East and elsewhere around the Pacific, while Britain, France and others along the Atlantic will slide into further unemployment, stagnation, and eventually poverty. Under these circumstances it makes sense for the Middle Eastern entrepreneur and financier to look increasingly to the East.

It's time for a display of Arab impatience with U.S.

By Edward W. Said

The writer is an Arab scholar and author of several books on the Middle East. He lives and teaches oriental studies in the U.S.

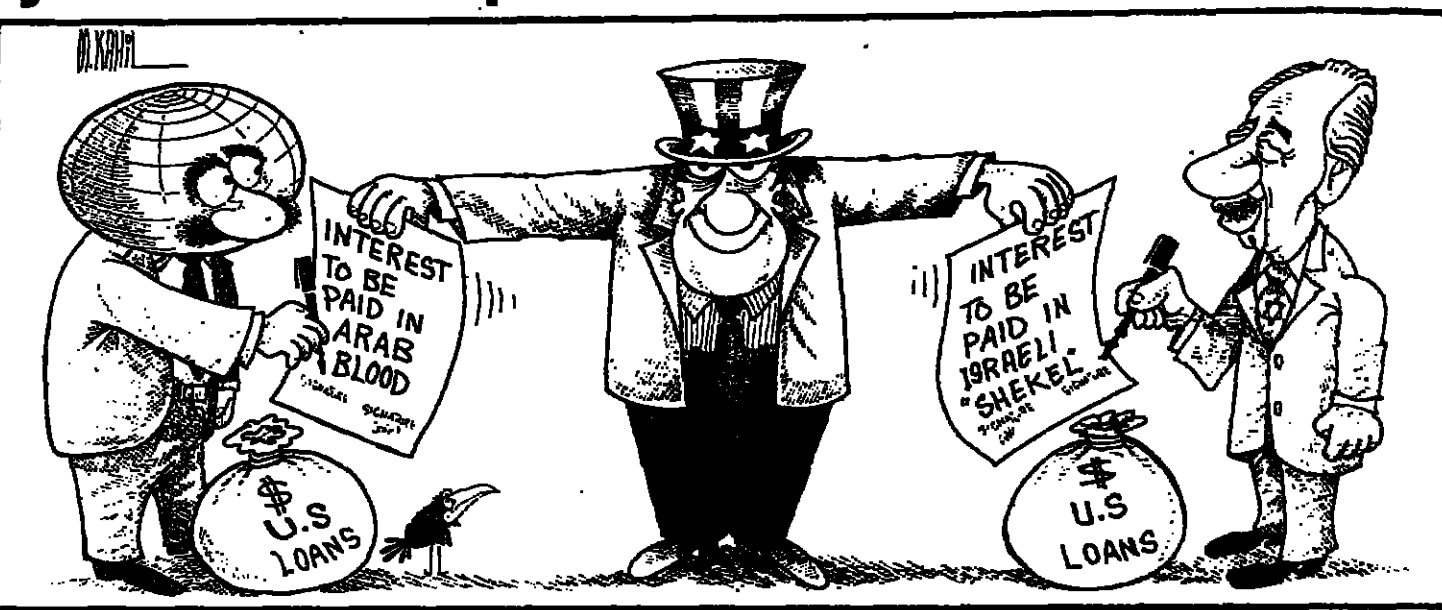
WASHINGTON — Ever since Jonathan Pollard and his wife, both of whom are American citizens, were charged in November 1985 by the United States with spying for Israel, a series of such revelations has occurred. Israel or Israeli agents have been accused of trying to steal secrets of the cluster bomb; a whole group of Israelis have been involved in the illegal smuggling of arms from the U.S. There had been some precedents of course: the theft by Israel of plutonium from a Pennsylvania factory some years ago, the case of Defence Department employee Stephen Bryen (discovered by the Arab-American lawyer Michael Saba) who had been handing over sensitive military information to Israel, and so on. All these occurred in the past with a minimum of attention, mainly because the American media and public had little interest in the details of the "special relationship" between Israel and the U.S. For most Americans, Israel was a small, brave, modern and democratic country which was a good ally of the U.S. and it opposed Communism. Details like the theft of important military information and material were only details, just like the killing of 36 American sailors of the ship *Liberty* in 1967 by Israeli planes were a detail: the larger picture mattered a great deal more, and the picture was entirely positive.

During the late 1970s, however, other currents were developing that came to change the overall picture. For one, the emergence of the Palestinian resistance movement brought the American public and even the government to an awareness of the existence of the Palestinian nation, displaced by Israel in 1948, forgotten for two decades, but now claiming the right to self-determination. For another thing, the qualified success of the 1973 October War and the subsequent oil boom gave the Arab world something of a small, but significant, deterrent power. To some extent the new Arab power was lost by Anwar Sadat and his separate peace treaty with Israel, but the sheer economic strength of Arab petrodollars made an impact on a decade. Suddenly, it appeared that Israel was no longer the only force in the Middle East. Arabs were to be taken into account now (but also feared and often ridiculed) as fighters, as human beings, as wealthy and sophisticated investors.

By the end of the 1970s, and the early 1980s, a whole series of events has had the effect of eroding the Arab position considerably. The Iran-Iraq war, the drop in the price of oil, the invasion of Lebanon, the various splits in the Arab World and among the Palestinians — all these considerably dissolved the basis for the strength of the Arab deterrent as a psychological and political force putting restraint on American and Israeli policy. The result has been an extraordinary and even humiliating loss in the power of the over-all Arab position on the world scene, and in the West in particular. Never has anti-Arab racism been as widespread; never has the arrogance of Israeli military power been greater (four Arab capitals bombed or destroyed without any Arab retaliation); never has American policy toward the Arab World been less friendly. In the last year alone three sovereign Arab states, all of them basically friendly to the U.S., have been publicly rebuffed: two of them have been unable to buy American arms, while a third, Tunisia, has been invaded and its invasion by Israel condoned officially by President Reagan. I haven't even mentioned U.S. action against Libya for obvious reasons.

The revelation about Israel's remarkable behaviour toward its closest ally, on whom it has conducted regular spying and stealing operations, thus have had little echo in the press or among the public. Compare the story of American spies for the Soviet Union and those for Israel, and one will note how the first is a constant item of outrage in the press, the second an item that came and went without too much attention. In the meantime Israel continues to get virtually unrestricted budgetary support from the U.S. At present, Israel is the only country in the history of U.S. aid to receive what is equivalent to \$1,500 for every man, woman, and child, per year in direct U.S. support, without having to account for any of it. By comparison, Egypt gets a far smaller per capita figure given on a quarterly basis, with constant revisions and checks by the U.S., all of it itemised and requiring accounting. Thus does the U.S. treat its Arab friends.

I mention all these things as a small indication of the truth of the relationship between the Arabs who consider themselves friends of the U.S. and the United States itself. I have been living in the United States for thirty years, and I have never seen the public atmosphere so unfriendly to anything Arab; this atmosphere is aggravated by the government here, which persists in the most



An imperial power like the U.S. never modified its policy because its antagonist was nice and patient, but only because there was a demonstrated willingness to return hurt for hurt, and pressure for pressure.

hypocritical and one-sided statements about peace and allies, statements that seem to me rarely responded to despite their falseness and emptiness. In addition a remarkable new phenomenon — to which I have referred many times in my articles — has polluted the public image of the Arabs: the rise of the so-called "terrorism," a phenomenon routinely connected by the public to the Arabs as a people and Islam as a religion and culture. Very little about the Arab World is reported except terrorism and Muslim fanaticism, so that both the media and the government can get away with saying virtually anything about the Arabs without fear of retaliation. Arabs are threatened and in some cases killed. I myself have been publicly threatened with death and my office has been ransacked by a fanatical right-wing Jewish group, but no arrests have been made and no one seems to have any intention of stopping the limitless exercise of Zionist pressure in politics, in the media, in public life. The few Arab spokesmen — official and non-official — who appear on the media, or whose statements are recorded, are in such a marginal minority that they may as well be experts on Mars or the Middle Ages. The Israeli ambassador, Benjamin

Netanyahu, has become a political figure in America as important as any senator or governor. The latest manoeuvre supported both by academics and the Israelis is to argue that Arab opposition to Israel, and any criticism of Zionism, is in fact exactly the same as European anti-Semitism; thus, according to this argument, Arabs have become the heirs to Hitler's regime in its persecution of the Jews.

What has been the Arab response? I speak here not of the effort of a few individuals or of Arab-American groups, but of official Arab efforts in the United States. In general the response in and to America has been one of patience. Let me say at the outset that this is a response that I cannot understand: how can one be so patient as to say "let us wait, let us pay out our money and make our investments, let us continue to say or do nothing that might alienate America, and see. Perhaps the U.S. position will change in our favour" at the same time that everything America does contradicts its professions of friendship for the Arabs? But that is the Arab position in the United States. One official visitor after another comes to Washington from the Arab World, bearing requests and ready cash, only to be humiliated publicly in the press and pushed aside not so politely by the government. Who advises the Arabs that such a policy is a good one?

I have discovered that many of these advisers are experts, or lobbyists who live and work in Washington, and whose principal message to the various Arab countries that employ them is that things are getting better. But I think the time has come for us to have a closer look at the paid experts. All of them profess an affection, or a regard, and respect for the Arabs; many of them are

ex-ambassadors, or ex-oil company executives, or ex-professors whose specialty is the Arab or the Islamic World. None of them, to the best of my knowledge, has ever made his affection or regard for the Arab World a matter of public knowledge or of principle; none, so far as I know, has ever done something for the Arabs generally, or in particular for the question of Palestine, which is the root of the Arab case in the West until this day, on his own.

Everything is calculated as part of the job for which the expert is paid, and paid well. These advisers and lobbyists, for reasons that are perfectly obvious, seem to have agreed that their policy is to recommend to their Arab employers that the best way of handling such things as a campaign to buy arms, or a concentrated effort to improve the Arab image, is to turn the other cheek, to keep things going along nicely without a hint of impatience or anger, to pay cash for everything. This, they suggest, works better with the American public, as well as with the media and policy-makers, who might be offended by any display of Arab impatience or anger.

These advisers would never recommend that Arab investments here be tied to specific political results, or that a calculated show of anger and displeasure — for example, not allowing Vice President George Bush to use his trip to an Arab country as the occasion to make a film for his 1988 presidential campaign — should be the answer to an American veto in the Security Council. If these lobbyists recommended such things, of course they would have no further work to do, and the one thing they want to continue doing is to get work, work which means more Arab money being given to

them, more Arab patience, more Arab dependence on them. As I said earlier, I cannot understand such a policy not only because it is not correct, but because it is so clearly producing worse and worse results. The one fact that has dawned on everyone is that with the drop in oil prices, with the continued split in Arab ranks, Arab power and money are getting scarcer. This means that you have to pay a great deal more for a great deal less. And less is what we are getting.

Thus the policy of Arab patience has produced an impression that the Arabs actually enjoy being humiliated, punished and disgraced, otherwise why would they actually be paying for the privilege of enduring such indignities? This is the question that many of us in America are beginning to ask. Is it not finally time, we say, that the Arabs recognise that our true friends in this country do not need to be paid for their services, and that this administration, with its incredible ties to Israel, has nothing but contempt and indifference for the Arabs, given that in spite of this American policy, the Arabs seem to profess friendship for and unlimited patience with America? The time has finally come, I think for a concerted display of Arab impatience, a display that is backed up with concerted action by the most important Arab states. If not, we will drift further and lower, as our money buys less and less, and in time we will come to be known as the generation that almost completely sacrificed itself to an ideal of the West that never really existed. All we need to do is to take seriously the lessons of history. An imperial power like the U.S. never modified its policy because its antagonist was nice and patient, but only because there was a demonstrated willingness to return hurt for hurt, and pressure for pressure — Arab News.

By Robert H. Reid
The Associated Press

MANILA, Philippines — Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile shows no sign of relenting in his criticism of President Corazon Aquino's government, setting the stage for further conflict in her divided administration.

On Sunday, the outspoken Enrile appeared for the first time at a rally organised by supporters of deposed President Ferdinand E. Marcos and renewed his calls for a "people's crusade" against Communism.

Although the rally was ostensibly anti-Communist, the estimated 20,000 people chanted "down with Cory" — Mrs. Aquino's nickname — and waved banners saying such things as "Cory for Communism, Enrile democracy."

To the conservatives who supported Marcos, Enrile, the deposed president's longtime defence chief, has become a new champion. Enrile is widely believed to have presidential ambitions. Enrile denies it.

Ironically, the popular revolt that propelled Mrs. Aquino to power in February began after Enrile broke with Marcos.

On last Tuesday, Enrile and Mrs. Aquino had a late night meeting that she described as a "reconciliation." Afterward, she announced Enrile would remain in her cabinet, despite calls by her closest supporters for his resignation.

Since then, however, Enrile has appeared before two anti-Communist rallies, hammering away at this theme that the government is faltering in the face of a challenge from the left.

Although Enrile refrains from attacking Mrs. Aquino personally, his remarks clearly indicate opposition to the direction of her government.

Enrile aides, speaking on condition they not be identified, say the defence chief plans to continue criticising government policy as soft on Communism.

They say he will also raise questions about corruption within the Aquino administration, centering on local officials appointed to replace Marcos-era holdovers.

The appointments have prompted widespread criticism, even from some of Mrs. Aquino's supporters, who complain that many of the appointees are incompetent.

Enrile told a Manila rally on Saturday that the Philippines needs a government that is "stable, honest and clean — a



Corazon Aquino

member of that coalition, he and the military he claims to represent have the right to comment on policies beyond those of national defence.

According to Enrile, the only way Mrs. Aquino can regain constitutional authority is to call new presidential elections, something she has steadfastly refused to do.

Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno told Filipino reporters Monday that Mrs. Aquino has avoided public debate with Enrile in an attempt to cool political tensions "as much as she can."

Benigno said Mrs. Aquino felt confident of her position against challenges from Enrile or others because she has strong U.S. support.

Sources close to Mrs. Aquino say privately they doubt any

sizable group within the military would challenge the president as long as she has Washington's backing.

The defence minister's arguments appear to be gaining some ground in the Philippine press.

In a column Monday in the Philippine Tribune, Jarius Bondoc wrote that the only way Mrs. Aquino can prove that her government is not a coalition is to fire Enrile.

"But she won't," Bondoc wrote. "She can't. And Enrile knows it."

Although cabinet ministers close to Mrs. Aquino have promised to restrain public calls for Enrile's resignation, Philippine columnist warn the continued war of words is undermining the 8-month-old government.

New style 'executive termination' spreads to Europe

By Peter Conradi
Reuter

ZURICH — If Fritz Neuenschwander comes knocking at the door of your executive suite, then you can bet your days at the top of the firm are numbered.

Neuenschwander, a former Swiss company director, is vice-president of an agency specialising in the "outplacement" of unwanted executives, an idea which is spreading throughout Europe from the United States.

"Outplacement is a new management tool," Neuenschwander, 52, of Zurich-based outplacement AG told Reuters. "It's somebody who is made redundant what he needs urgently is not a 'golden parachute' but help in finding a new job. We provide the help."

Sanders and Sidney, a London-based outplacement agency, put the matter a little more bluntly in a recent

publication:

"If you have a problem of senior termination and would like to reduce the cost, embarrassment and disruption of staff separation, perhaps we can help."

The concept of outplacement was born several decades ago in the United States, when two companies merged and found they suddenly had one managing director too many.

The man began looking for a job, faced serious problems, and set up an organisation to help people in the same position.

Outplacement spread quickly to Britain and is now becoming established in continental Europe, with agencies in France, West Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands, Switzerland and Denmark.

The concept is simple: If a company wants to get rid of an executive, then it calls in an outplacement agency which guarantees to find him another

job. Unlike the much more prevalent "headhunters," an outplacement finds a job for the man rather than a man to fill a job.

The agency's consultant — ideally, waiting in the next room when the bad news is broken — has a series of weekly counselling sessions with the candidate.

The sessions start with help in overcoming "redundancy shock" and then go on to identifying skills, helping with job applications and preparing the man for what may be his first job interview for decades.

The agency stays with the case until candidate has found a job.

Most of the 40 or 50 people who pass through the Zurich agency each year are men in the fifties, earning anything from 100,000 francs (\$60,000) to as much as 300,000 francs (\$200,000) a year.

He claims a success rate "close to 100 per cent" in finding them a new job in an average six months.

"Outplacing" an executive is not cheap. Neuenschwander's agency charges a one-off fee of 15 per cent of the executive's annual salary plus expenses, with a minimum of 18,000 Swiss francs (\$11,000).

So what is it for the departing executive's employer?

Often a firm has to sack a manager due to corporate restructuring but feels it cannot simply abandon him after what may have been decades of loyal service, says Neuenschwander.

"The company knows too that the man will most probably not talk negatively about it if he knows it has paid for the course for him. It also gives a certain security to the remaining management team."

The cost to the company could be reduced by paying for the service out of the man's golden handshake.

The idea appears to have taken on well in Britain, where hiring

and firing habits are perhaps closest to the United States.

Theodore Simpson, a director of Sanders and Sidney, says his company, one of the largest in the business, handled some 150 cases last year and hoped to do 200 this year. Demand was generally growing at about 20 per cent a year.

Elsewhere in Europe, outplacement is at a much earlier stage, but still growing, Simpson said. "When I used to phone the continent five or seven years ago it was rare to find a company that knew anything about outplacement. Now it is far better known."

But checks with some major companies showed the idea had some way to go in conservative Switzerland.

"It does not see a great future for outplacement here," said Hans-Peter Ruesch, one of the personnel heads of the Swiss Bank, one of the country's top

three banks.

The bank prefers wherever possible to find other jobs for displaced managers and sacks an executive only about once every five years.

Other Swiss companies follow a similar policy. "If a man is good we keep him, if he is bad we get rid of him and it is up to him to find another job," said the personnel head of another major Swiss concern.

However, Simpson is confident the idea will spread throughout Europe.

"Firms in Europe tend to be more paternalistic than those in Britain which are, in turn, more paternalistic than those in the States," he said. "But there is pressure on the bottom line here as there is in the rest of the world."

"You cannot keep people until retirement if they are not doing a job. We have passed the age when people stay with a company from the womb to the tomb."

The ups and downs of road-accident statistics: are drivers better?

By Ignar Keller

ROAD accidents in West Germany declined sharply last year when just over 8,400 people died, fewer than any year since 1953 and nearly 2,000 fewer than in 1984.

So, have German drivers got better? Are they driving with more common sense? The answer is not absolutely clear.

In the first six months of this year 4,019 people died on German roads — nearly 10 per cent more than in the first half of last year.

A further 203,479 were injured. That too was an increase — of nearly eight per cent.

The reasons for this sad development cannot be pinpointed down to the smallest detail, but all traffic experts are agreed in one respect. This setback need not mark the end of accident statistics that have steadily improved for nearly 20 years.

It seems more reasonable to assume that this year's figures will remain a sad exception to the rule — just as 1985 was an encouraging exception in producing better-than-average statistics.

Two main factors combined to make 1985 a record year for road safety. Belts were one, the 100kph speed limit debate the other.

Fines were introduced for not "belting up" from summer 1984, whereupon over 90 per cent of German motorists suddenly started using their safety belts.

Previously only about six motorists in 10 took the trouble. And when the tree death debate triggered a public dispute over a 100kph speed limit, there being no general speed limit on German autobahns, that too definitely affected motorists' behaviour.

Accident research experts have no doubt whatever that the speed limit threat made them drive with greater discipline and, above all, more slowly.

But this phase was over by the year's end. Belting up had no further effect on accident figures. With 95 per cent of motorists fastening their safety belts, further improvements were ruled out.

The public debate on atmospheric pollution and a possible speed limit soon subsided once survey findings were published and the government decided not to introduce a speed limit.

The discipline imposed by the threat promptly went by the board. Motorists are now driving faster. Relief at the demise of speed limit plans may have prompted many drivers to step on the gas.

The consequences were not immediately apparent. Accidents increased dramatically, by about 40 per cent, in January. But an obvious explanation could well have been the weather.

In January 1985 roads were icebound. Motorists drove more slowly (and avoided driving at all

whenever possible), with fewer and less serious accidents as a result.

In the first month of this year speeds picked up, and with them the number of road deaths.

The figure continued to increase, a trend arguably attributable to explanations other than the weather.

First and foremost, prices of motor fuel plummeted. Early this summer the price fell below a mark per litre.

Besides, a mild winter was followed by a moderate spring that in its turn was followed by a superb early summer — with consequences that could hardly surprise accident researchers. Motorists drove more and, not needing to economise on fuel, faster. And not only motorists were out in force.

So were cyclists, motorcyclists and moped-users — all particularly accident-prone road-users.

The more mileage is driven and the faster motorists drive, the more accidents occur and the more serious they tend to be.

Aggression increased on German roads too, as indicated by a striking increase in the number of accidents due to motorists not keeping their distance from the vehicle ahead and to failure to observe right of way.

This aggression was promptly reflected in accident figures even though only a minority of road-users may still feel a driving licence entitles them to let off steam at the wheel.

The latest figures may not indicate a general turn for the worse in road safety, but higher speed and aggression show, there is no ground for complacency doing nothing.

In the best year for decades, 1985, there were still 8,400 road deaths: 8,400 too many!

Major advances in road safety have now been completed. They

include speed limits, new autobahns, safety belts, improvements in design safety and a speedier ambulance service.

So only minor improvements remain to be made. The Federal government has already decided on or announced its intention of introducing several.

They include staggered age-limits for various categories of motorcycle, compulsory helmets for moped-users and new driving licences on probation (starting this November).

If motorists revert to common sense, the number of accident victims will probably decline markedly before long.

That will leave a minority of incorrigible speedsters and aggressive motorists who need't be surprised if the speed limit debate is resumed one day.

This time environmental considerations will prevail; the emphasis will be on road safety — Kolner Stadt-Anzeiger.

ABC TV defames U.N.?

By Terry Leonard
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The United Nations and the U.S. television network ABC are at odds over the network's drama "Amerika" and its portrayal of U.N. participation in a fictional Soviet occupation of the United States.

U.N. officials want the network to alter or delete what they consider defamatory references to the world body.

"Many American soldiers have lost their lives in the cause of the United Nations flag, and that is the flag they (ABC) are now smearing," Yasushi Akashi, U.N. undersecretary-general for public information said last Thursday of the production.

He referred to the Korean war, which was technically an American-led U.N. "police action."

Brandon Stoddard, president of ABC entertainment, said the network would not make the changes.

He told a news conference earlier Thursday that the film is fiction set in the future and that he believed viewers would see it in a fairly clear light.

"We are disappointed, but we are not surprised because of the (ABC's) previous position, one of insensitivity," Akashi said in a response.

"We are not objecting to ABC's right to produce whatever programmes it wishes to produce," Akashi said, "but we would like to see that it does not infringe on the good name of the United Nations and its reputation and image."

Stoddard and Donald Wrye, the executive producer, writer and director of "Amerika" said the film's story takes place 10 years after the Soviets have taken control of the United States and tries to show how different groups of Americans react to the occupation.

Stoddard said the 12-hour miniseries, which has not yet been completed, is tentatively scheduled to be broadcast in February.

The Soviet government repeatedly has criticised the miniseries, saying it was part of an

anti-Soviet campaign launched by U.S. media.

Stoddard's news conference, part of an annual ABC-TV publicity tour, was held in a suite named after former U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld in the U.N. Plaza Hotel.

A U.N. official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said there are 87 references to the U.N. in the script and numerous scenes in which Soviet-controlled U.N. soldiers torch the homes of American patriots and terrorise people.

"The United Nations' peacekeeping forces, its flag and emblem are portrayed in this series as an instrument of Soviet oppression," said the official.

He said the film portrays soldiers in U.N. uniforms special service units, a slightly changed U.N. flag, its logo and blue colours. He said the U.N. soldiers in the series are shown wearing the U.N. emblem.

Akashi said the U.N. would pursue its demands and would study its legal options and other alternatives he declined to specify.

Stoddard said the network was not concerned about the possibility the U.N. might take the matter to court.

"I don't think we'll make any changes," he said. "I don't see the need for it," he said.

"We are not talking about the U.N. of today, we are talking about the U.N. 10 years from now. In the film it is... clearly stated that the Russians have co-opted the U.N.," he said.

Akashi said U.N. officials are discussing the issue with countries that contribute to various U.N. peacekeeping forces, and that one possibility under discussion was hindrance of the film's distribution outside the United States.

The United Nations has peacekeeping forces in Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, and Kashmir, which is disputed between Pakistan and India. Previously U.N. peacekeepers served in Korea, Egypt, Yemen and the Congo.

Stoddard said the network was not yet concerned with overseas distribution.

Ornithologists study rare bird at peak migratory season in Oman

MUSCAT, Oman (AP) — Omani and British scientists are studying how to save from extinction the white storks that fly through this country each year. They have been declining rapidly because of environmental changes, poisoning and hunting.

Their traditional feeding grounds in fields, wetlands and savanna have become residential areas and industrial centres, said Michael Gallagher, curator of the New Natural History Museum in Muscat.

Scientists also say the storks are being poisoned by eating locusts which have ingested insecticides. Others are shot or trapped by sportsmen.

Gallagher said in an interview that he appealed for help "because the bird could become extinct unless urgent action is taken." He said it is impossible to determine how many storks remain, but warned that their decrease is "very alarming."

The British ornithologist proposes to save the birds through identifying where they are most at risk and by educating the public about the value of the creatures. He also is hoping that the government enacts further

protective measures.

He said most of the information about Oman's bird life has been accumulated by amateur bird watchers who use binoculars and note what they see in their spare time.

"There are few places left in the world where amateur ornithologists can have the exciting privilege of making new discoveries. Oman is still such an area and birds new to Oman are still being discovered every year," he added.

The white stork, as the name suggests, is all-white except for the black rear half of the wing. It stands one-metre high and has a wingspan of 1.5 metres.

Each year, hundreds cross Oman on their migration to Africa after nesting in Europe. They usually arrive in the sultanate between August and October.

Gallagher and his team are carrying out their research as part of a two-year study sponsored by the World Wildlife Fund and the International Council for Bird Preservation.

"We are extremely concerned that the numbers returning to breed in central Europe have been declining," Gallagher said. "We

need to find out more about the needs of these birds and the perils they face so we may be able to help them."

He said many of the birds reaching Oman are young because young birds travel in large flocks, and examination of others which died showed they were raised in the same year in nests in Poland, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, Germany and Hungary.

The storks take advantage of favourable air currents by flying a direct route high over the hot desert interior by day. But some travel along the northern Arabian coast, west of Muscat, where food is plentiful, he said.

They feed on insects, rodents, grasshoppers and locust, which can poison them.

The birds congregated briefly in Ja'alan, in the far northeast of the sultanate, and for longer periods around Salalah in the south. Birds that are ill or tired, or have a good supply of food, may remain through the winter, until March or April.

However, the birds rarely pass through in the spring — scientists believe the birds fly a more direct route northward from Africa via

Lebanon.

Oman's geography — mountain ranges, perennial streams, scrub-covered plains, sand seas, varied coasts, creeks and uninhabited islands — attracts wild birds.

More than 100 species nest in the area and 300 others migrate over the country or its seas on twice-yearly journeys between their breeding grounds and their traditional winter quarters.

The Oman government has been promoting the conservation of birds and their special habitats by education, the establishment of parks and reserves, and by legislation.

The government already has strict laws governing protection of wildlife. It has established a bird sanctuary near Salalah in the far south, and a new nature reserve in Muscat.

Gallagher came to Oman in 1976 as adviser to the department of conservation of the environment at the royal court of diwan affairs (the palace). A member of the British Ornithologists Union, he has studied birds on the Arabian peninsula for more than 20 years.

Every monkey means business for Delhi man

By Seema Shroff
The Associated Press

NEW DELHI, India — For Attar Singh, work really is monkey business. He is the capital's only monkey catcher.

The 35-year-old bachelor employee of New Delhi's veterinary office lures, baits, battles and snares the wily, wandering beasts who often become a menace or even a terror in the sprawling city.

Armed with a cage, a big net, a few bananas and peanuts, and sometimes even a disguise, Singh strikes at his prey at the crack of dawn. The monkeys are on the prowl for breakfast then and easier to bag.

"I love monkeys," Singh says. "I see a 100-rupee note in every monkey's face. One more

monkey, another 100 rupees." He says the 100 rupees (\$8) per monkey he gets from the city is not peanuts.

On a good day, he can catch five or six monkeys. He averages 20 per month, fetching a comfortable 2,000 rupees (\$160). The average day labourer earns 450 to 500 rupees (\$36 to \$48) a month.

Singh says he calls to his prey in monkey-talk. Once he has nabbed them, he frees his trophies in prairies or farmland beyond the city limits.

New Delhi relies on Singh to curb hundreds of wild monkeys, mostly of the small light gray variety, that wander in from nearby countryside. Other Indian cities also employ monkey catcher.

The beasts terrorise residents, bite children, steal books, toys,

food and clothes. They dance on television antennas, snap telephone wires and generally make a nuisance of themselves.

"A monkey is an equal adversary. I have to confront him like an enemy," says Singh. "It is an art to trap them."

During 16 years in the monkey business, he says he has been bitten several times but claims there was never a monkey that got away.

Smoking a bidi, the poor man's cigarette, Singh says he once put on a woman's sari to entice a wary specimen. He claims the monkey recognised the hunter as being a woman from a previous, failed attempt.

"I had to become a woman for that one," he said, mimicking a shy Indian woman.

Singh says his toughest

assignment was catching 22 monkeys who had bitten 70 people. He spent 10 days trying to snare them in the crowded alleys of old Delhi.

Just as he was about to give up, one monkey walked into the cage to eat the banana bait. The rest followed.

Singh says he once was called to snare a monkey that was bothering former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi near her office.

Sometimes Singh's work puts him at odds with humans. Orthodox Hindus get irate when they spot him, saying he is abusing Hanuman, the popular monkey god.

"Why have you caught Hanuman?" they shout. They curse me and throw stones and force me to leave the monkeys alone," Singh says.



Private Eye, Britain's scandal magazine, complete 25 years this month. New editor Ian Hislop (right) and outgoing editor Richard Ingrams show last week's special jubilee edition.

25 years of scandals and libel actions

By Nick Kotch
Reuter

LONDON — The new editor of private eye, Britain's satirical magazine celebrating 25 years of scandal and sarcasm, has pledged to maintain its standards.

"I hope to keep the personal abuse at its present high level."

"But we shall add some 1980 targets like bond traders and rock musicians," Ian Hislop told Reuters in an interview.

So attacks will continue on prominent personalities for being corrupt, homosexual, lecherous, drunken or simply objectionable according to the Eye's idiosyncratic code.

The paper clicked immediately when a group of school-friends left university and launched it in October 1961.

A witty and often vicious blend of malicious gossip, jokes and serious investigative reporting, the Eye became required reading for those who wanted or needed to be in the know.

A measure of its success is that the 25th anniversary issue published on Oct. 17 was bought by 240,000 people, including the office of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Her husband ought to get a free copy. One of the Eye's most popular features is "Dear Bill," fictional letters written by Denis Thatcher to a golfing friend.

Portrayed as a robust reactionary, he bemoans his lot under constant supervision by "The Boss" — his wife — and describes his cunning stratagems to escape for weekends of golf.

Private Eye's managing director, David Cash, said circulation had doubled since 1979, when Dear Bill began after Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party came to power.

"My personal theory is that the

Eye does very well under Tory governments. There seem to be more targets," he said.

The rise in readership was spurred by distribution deals in 1982 and 1984 with the two companies which virtually control provincial outlets in Britain.

Previously they had refused to handle the Eye, claiming they would be vulnerable to the hundreds of libel actions which have showered on the magazine since its birth.

The worst, which threatened the Eye with closure, was brought by food millionaire Sir James Goldsmith in 1976.

Like most others, the case was settled out of court. The Eye survived but was forced to publish an apology and pay some of Goldsmith's costs as well as its own.

"We paid out about a quarter of a million pounds (\$360,000) in libel actions last year — they are part of our budget costs," Cash said.

"It's a nice little tax-free earner for the individuals concerned," he added.

Hislop, 26, who took over as editor this month from co-founder Richard Ingrams, said the magazine's libel fund was sorely tested.

"I am inheriting 26 writs and my challenge is to cut that number," he said. Ironically, one of the litigants is gossip columnist Nigel Dempster, a former Eye star who left acrimoniously this year.

Ingrams was on record as being opposed to too much checking of facts, preferring his instinct "that the story smells right."

It was a policy he defended strenuously in his guise as Lord Gnome, the Eye's fictional and absurd publisher with a disconcerting similarity to Britain's real-life press barons.

Eyes: The brain windows

By Stefan Monk

EXAMINATION of the eyes is acquiring more and more importance for the diagnosis of illnesses and research purposes. The Department of Medical Psychology, Mainz University, is now using undoubtedly one of the most modern methods in the world for registering eye movements.

Experienced chess players look at a chessboard differently than non-players. When people dream, phases of rapid eye movement are observed, and specific images, such as a face, are evaluated in a characteristic manner. Scientists have been examining eye movements during such perceptual processes for several decades now; only recently, however, has it become possible to obtain accurate measurements.

These are achieved by means of a computer which can register the line of vision up to 25 times per second.

Psychologists Dr. F.W. Wilker and Stefan Becker and physicist Jürgen Web, Mainz University, coupled SAM (System for Pattern Recognition) of the Fraunhofer-Institut für Systemtechnik und Innovationsforschung (Fraunhofer Institute of System Engineering and Innovative Research) to a computer. They also prepared the necessary evaluation programmes and are now able to register the slightest change in the line of fixation. A

video-camera simultaneously records the test person's visual field. By means of special spectacles featuring a light source and mirror system, the exact fixation points can be determined. These are faded into the camera picture and relayed to the computer.

A number of test persons were asked to perform various tasks, and their eyes were observed in the process. They had to keep their eyes sternly fixed to a small lamp on a board and then "switch" them rapidly to other irregularly flashing light spots. They were also subjected to a so-called "Stroop" test which requires that the test person recognise the colour of a colour word in the shortest time possible. If the word "green" appears in blue letters, the correct answer is "blue." By means of this test, it is possible to forecast mistakes on the strength of a "flattering glance." Such mistakes frequently occurred if test persons felt a little tired, had smoked, or drunk coffee, but whose general physical condition was in no way affected otherwise.

The theory of the existence of a "Psychological Personality Constant" was also confirmed in the tests: it was shown that persons of a more introspective nature focused their vision more slowly and accurately, while extroverts were quicker but made more mistakes. — The German Research Service, Bonn.

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Mets win World Series in 7th game

Red Sox go down in seven for fourth consecutive time

NEW YORK (Agencies) — The New York Mets, sputtering along for more than half the game, woke up with a vengeance in the final three innings Monday night, scoring eight runs to defeat the Boston Red Sox 8-5 and win the World Series.

It was the first world championship in 17 years for the Mets and once again left the Boston Red Sox jilted at the altar, 68 years without a world title.

In fact, the Red Sox have lost four consecutive seven-game World Series, in 1946, 1967, 1975, and now in 1986.

The victory set off a wild celebration in the stands as the more than 55,000 fans jumped and danced through the aisles, broke open champagne bottles, tossed smokebombs and threw strings of firecrackers onto the Shea Stadium field, which was cordoned off by about 50 mounted police.

The pandemonium seemed to be carried over from Saturday night, when the Mets, just one strike away from elimination, came from behind with three runs in the bottom of the 10th inning to stay alive and force a seventh game.

The joyous celebration was a stark contrast to the silence which greeted Boston rightfielder Dwight Evans after he belted a Ron Darling 3-2 pitch 430 feet (131 metres) over the left-centrefield fence in the second inning to give the Red Sox a 1-0 lead.

Catcher Rich Gedman followed immediately with another home run, which rightfielder Darryl Strawberry had a shot at catching.

The lanky Strawberry timed his jump right and appeared to have the ball in his glove, but his momentum carried him into the wall and the impact jarred it loose to make the score 2-0.

A rattled Darling walked Henderson, who was sacrificed to second by Red Sox starting pitcher

year. Maybe they know too much about me — leave me alone."

Mets manager Davey Johnson, playing the percentages, sent lefty Len Dykstra to pinch hit for righty Kevin Mitchell against the righthanded Schiraldi.

Dykstra hit a single to right and Schiraldi, with the crowd jeeringly chanting "Calvin, Calvin," wild pitched Dykstra to second. Santana knocked in Dykstra with a single down the first base line and the score was 5-3 Mets.

After Roger McDowell sacrificed Santana down to second, Red Sox manager John McNamara gave Schiraldi the hook in favour of reliever Joe Sambito.

Sambito intentionally walked Backman to load the bases. Hernandez hit a sacrifice fly to deep leftcentre, scoring Santana with the Mets' sixth run.

But the Sox did not lie down. Buckner and Rice hit back-to-back singles in the eighth inning and Evans doubled to right-centrefield, knocking them in to make the score 6-5.

But the Mets, as they have

throughout the National League playoffs and the series, rose to the challenge.

Darryl Strawberry, batting just .200 in the series with no runs batted in, sweet-stroked a towering homerun 116-metre over the rightfield wall to make it 7-5 and then took what may have been one of the slowest home-run trots ever, savouring every moment.

Knight followed with his second straight hit, a single to centre, and moved to second when Dykstra grounded out. Reliever Jesse Orosco swung away and hit a bouncing single up the middle, scoring Knight to make it 8-5.

There were to be no more eleventh-hour heroics for the Sox this year as they went down in order in the ninth inning.

But Boston's agony was prolonged for a while, as play was delayed while a smokebomb trailing red smoke was removed from the field.

But finally, second baseman Marty Barrett struck out to end the game and the 1986 baseball season.

West Indies mown down by Pakistan in test match

FAISALABAD, Pakistan (R) — West Indies was sensationally mown down in the first cricket test against Pakistan here Tuesday slumping to 43 for nine on a worn and turning pitch.

In the final session of a day strewn with drama and heroics, Pakistan captain Imran Khan and Abdul Qadir tore the West Indian second innings to shreds, taking four and five wickets respectively.

With a full day to play and with West Indies still 196 runs behind, Pakistan is poised to go one up in the three-match series.

Pakistan's remarkable revival after it trailed by 89 on first

innings and then slipped to 19 for two in its second innings began Monday when it recovered to 183 for four at the close.

Pakistan faltered again Tuesday before the tenacious batting of its tailenders which enabled it to rally from 258 for eight to 328 all out and the devastating pace of Imran and the spin of Qadir turned the match dramatically in its favour.

Pakistan's first hero was pace bowler Wasim Akram, involved in a car crash two days before the match and captor of six West Indies wickets in the first innings.

Coming in to bat at number nine, he smote the feared West Indies fast bowlers all round the ground, taking sixes off both Malcolm Marshall and Patrick Patterson.

When he was last out for the match's top score of 66, stumped off Roger Harper, eight West Indian players were scattered round the boundary.

Pakistan's second hero was Salim Malik, who came in at number 11 to a tremendous roar from the 20,000 spectators at Faisalabad's Iqbal Stadium with his left forearm in plaster.

Salim had his arm broken by a bouncer in the first innings but insisted on batting one-handed to support the rampant Wasim Akram.

He faced 15 fast deliveries, scored three singles, and helped add 32 to the Pakistan total.

Perhaps dispirited by this display of courage, West Indies batsmen fell like ninepins.

Desmond Haynes was LBW to Imran for nought in the one over remaining before tea and after the break the batting fell apart.

Imran also had Gordon Greenidge and Jeff Dujon LBW for 12 and nought respectively.

Belgian Nelisson wins disputed Himalaya rally

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Belgium's Herwig Nelisson was declared the winner of the 7th Himalayan Car Rally Tuesday after a revision of penalty points and timings.

Briton George Warkup who drove a Russian Lada was declared the first runnerup, while compatriot Samuel Graham in a Toyota Corolla emerged as the second runnerup.

Nelisson, who participated in the rally for the first time in an Opel Ascona, finished second behind Warkup in New Delhi Monday at the end of the gruelling 2,840-kilometre race.

But his protest that he had been wrongly penalised by one of the checkpoints was upheld late Monday by the organisers and he and Warkup were provisionally

declared joint winners. Both were provisionally tied on 304 aggregate penalty points.

On Tuesday, however, the rally stewards announced that Nelisson's points had been miscalculated at the Jhankia control point. They said the Belgian had been declared the final winner also because he put in the cleanest and longest performance.

There was criticism, meanwhile, over the change of the route this year that resulted in the rallyists not seeing the Himalayas at all.

Briton Philip Young described it as "not a test of driving skills but a test of the power of the motor engine." Young said by taking the Himalayas out of the course of the race, the organisers had taken "a lot of excitement out of the rally."

Denmark to play Finland without two key players

LONDON (AP) — Denmark, one of the most exciting teams at last summer's World Cup soccer competition, begins its campaign Wednesday for a place in the 1988 European Championship finals without the two front players who made such an impact in Mexico.

Preben Elkjaer and Michael Laudrup, who demused defences in the early matches of the World Cup with their pace and skill, are both injured and out of their team's opening European Championship qualifying game against Finland, one of five matches in the competition.

The two Italian-based strikers are replaced in the squad by Steen Thychosen and Claus Nielsen while trainer Sepp Piontek also is forced to omit two other World Cup players, Klaus Berggreen and Jesper Olsen, both suspended.

Denmark's early promise in Mexico, where its performances were marked by quick, incisive attacking and magnificent support play, was ended in the second round where Piontek's team lacked experience for the big occasion and was crushed 5-1 by Spain.

A recent 2-0 home defeat by West Germany, where the European Championship finals take place in two years' time, indicate that Piontek still has considerable work to do in order to produce a consistently successful team out of his array of talented individual stars.

Even without Elkjaer and Laudrup in Wednesday's line-up, however, the Danes — European Championship semifinalists in 1984 — will start firm favourites to beat Finland, the weakest team in Group Six.

The Finns have taken just one point from their first two matches in the qualifying competition. They drew 1-1 at home to Wales before going down 3-0 two weeks ago in Czechoslovakia.

Also making their debuts in the competition are Yugoslavia and Turkey, who meet in a Group Four match in Split.

After failing to qualify for the

World Cup, the Yugoslavs have been rebuilding, with Ivica Osim replacing Milos Milutinovic as team boss and Miljan Miljanic being named as technical advisor.

While the bulk of the Yugoslav national team comprises players from Red Star Belgrade, Hajduk Split and Dinamo Zagreb, there is a strong French connection, particularly in attack where Blaz Siskovic of Marseille and Zlatko Vujcovic of Bordeaux lead the line.

Between them, the two strikers have bagged 11 league goals this season and are expected to lead their country — vying with England as Group Four's most likely qualifier for the finals — to a comfortable victory over the Turks.

In Bern, Switzerland and Portugal clash in a Group Two match that is crucial to the hopes of both teams.

The Swiss lost 2-0 to Sweden in their first qualifying game earlier this month and cannot afford a second successive defeat. Sweden also held Portugal to a draw in Lisbon, putting more pressure on its rivals in the group.

Norway's chances of springing a major upset against the Soviet Union in Simferopol have been hit by injuries to three key players.

Missing from the Group Three match are team captain and playmaker, Halvar Thorsen of PSV Eindhoven, goalkeeper Eric Thorstvedt of Borussia Moenchengladbach and defender Terje Kojeidal.

The Soviets have taken three points from their first two games, including an impressive 2-0 win in Paris against defending champion France, a result that could prove crucial as the group develops.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Yugoslav star to earn \$2 million

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia's top basketball player Druzen Petrovic, who Monday signed to play for Real Madrid after the 1988 Seoul Olympics, will have a four-year contract worth \$2 million, the official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug has reported from Madrid. Real Madrid said Petrovic, 22, signed the contract after obtaining special dispensation from the Yugoslav authorities to allow him to play for a foreign team before he is 28. He is the first Yugoslav player to do so.

Briton won't fight in S. Africa

LONDON (AP) — Welterweight champion Lloyd Honeyghan says he has rejected a half-million dollar offer to fight in South Africa, calling the proposed contract "blood money," the London standard reported Tuesday. The newspaper also quoted the British boxer as saying he had refused a World Boxing Association title defence against Harold Volbrecht, a South African ranked among the WBA's top contenders.

Giants down Redskins

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (AP) — Joe Morris rushed for 181 yards and two touchdowns, including a 13-yard sweep of right end for the winning points with 1:38 to play, as the New York Giants defeated the Washington Redskins 27-20 Monday night, creating a three-way tie for first place in the NFC East.

Cyprus' Apol appeals ban

BERN, Switzerland (AP) — Apol Nicosia has appealed its two-year ban from European Cup soccer and other sanctions imposed after the Cypriot champion refused to play a Turkish team, the Union of European Football Associations said Tuesday. UEFA's appeals board is to rule definitively on the Apol case early next month, a UEFA statement said. A date is to be set this week.

McRae is top seed in Oman

MUSCAT, Oman (AP) — Scotsman Jimmy McRae will take the starting flag as the top seed in the 7th Oman International Rally beginning Wednesday, organisers announced Tuesday.

The three-time British open champion and runner-up in the European Championship will lead 23 cars from the starting line in the three-day rally, the third and penultimate in the Middle East Championship circuit for 1986.

The current Middle East series leader, Mohammad Ibn Sulayem of Dubai, is seeded second in the Oman event and could pin down the championship with a good finish.

The final rally event will be in Dubai in December.

Oman is the country best represented, with 13 cars taking part. Other cars come from Britain, Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain.

The 1000-kilometre event includes for the first time an overnight stop away from Muscat, in the northern coastal town of Sohar.

The rally will start on Muscat's waterfront Corniche at 5:45 p.m. (1345 GMT) Wednesday and end at 2 p.m. (1000 GMT) on Friday.

Cup action on and off water

FREMANTLE, Australia (AP) — The liveliest action in the America's Cup Tuesday was off the race course.

The general manager of the Eagle syndicate of Newport Beach, California, quit, and Steak 'N Kidney withdrew before the race for major keel surgery.

As for the final races, Kookaburra III sailed without opposition from Steak 'N Kidney. Australia IV defeated South Australia and Kookaburra II came from behind to whip Australia III.

Kookaburra III won the first round robin defender's trial series with nine points, one more than Australia IV.

Eagle general manager Gerry Driscoll indicated crew performance was behind what he called the "philosophical differences" that led to his resignation. He said he had faith in the yacht's design but didn't "think the boat is being sailed to its full potential right now."

Driscoll denied the syndicate faced any serious financial problems. Stars and Stripes skipper Dennis Conner said Eagle had been unable to raise additional funds and was finished.

The Eagle, designed by Johan Valentijn and skippered by 1984 Olympic gold medalist Rod Davis, won only four of its 12 races in the first series and lost its last six outings. It finished ninth in the standings.

There has been some minor work on removing ballast and increasing sail area, but no major changes were made.

Valentijn denied rumours it would follow Courageous and pull out of the series. He said the Eagle was a definite starter in the second series beginning Sunday.

Driscoll was joined in resigning by public relations officer Dolores Virtue and shore manager Robin Feurer. Ms. Virtue said they were leaving "because we don't think management is facing up to the weaknesses."

Driscoll said he was not asked to resign. He said he thought the boat's performance was a more critical problem than money.

Steak 'N Kidney's withdrawal was followed by a terse statement which said "modifications need to be made to the yacht, including its keel and its wings."

Syndicate chief Syd Fischer was not available for comment.

Kookaburra II, skippered by Peter Gilmour, defeated Gordon Lucas and Australia III by two minutes, nine seconds. Australia IV with Colin Beasly at the helm won by two minutes, eight seconds over Phil Thompson and South Australia.

Kookaburra II was carrying a protest flag as it crossed the finish line, but it is doubtful if it will file an official complaint.

While the challengers resume racing Sunday, the second round of defenders' trials does not begin until Nov. 9.

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Aquino threatens 'surgery of warfare' to cure insurgency

MANILA, Philippines (Agencies) — President Corazon Aquino said Tuesday the Communist insurgency must be removed by "the surgery of warfare" if it proves "as incurable as a cancer."

Mrs. Aquino has been under pressure from Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to toughen her conciliatory stance toward the rebels. Some 1,000 members of the Women's Peace Committee marched Tuesday through the capital to urge Mrs. Aquino to resist Mr. Enrile's pressure.

Marchers chanted "replace Enrile" and carried banners calling on the outspoken defence chief to resign.

The group, an umbrella organisation of 36 women's groups, issued a statement urging Mrs. Aquino "to resist pressures to unsheathe the sword of war and to remain steadfast in the quest for peace."

In a speech to a nurses' convention, Mrs. Aquino compared the 17-year-old insurgency to a "lingering illness" that she is trying to cure through dialogue and "national reconciliation."

"Should it prove to be as incurable as a cancer, then it must be removed by the more drastic surgery of warfare," Mrs. Aquino

said. The president threatened last Wednesday to set a deadline for the end of peace talks if negotiations with the Communists, under way since August, fail to halt the fighting.

Mr. Enrile has charged that the Communists were stalling in peace talks in an effort to regroup and re-equip their forces. The Communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) denies the charge and claims Mr. Enrile and the armed forces are trying to subvert the peace talks.

Mr. Enrile, who served as defence minister under President Ferdinand Marcos, has used the insurgency issue to mount a political challenge to Mrs. Aquino. Mr. Enrile's break with Marcos in February triggered a church-backed military revolt that brought Mrs. Aquino to power.

Several Manila newspapers Tuesday quoted Marcos as telling Filipino reporters in Hawaii last week that he could forgive Enrile for his role in his ouster "when he fights the Communists."

Before Mrs. Aquino's speech, the Archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Jaime Sin, appealed for national unity in a mass for delegates to the nurses convention.

"Remember, we are living in a society that is rocked with conflict and dissension," the Cardinal said in his homily. "Remember, too, that up in the hills there are countrymen of ours who do not hear our call for peace and reconciliation, or if they hear, they refuse to listen."

Sin said the rebels must be brought back "to our fold in the interest of national reconciliation."

Meanwhile, Col. Herminio Taylo, police station chief in Makati, said he was stepping up security in the financial district in the wake of recent attacks.

On Friday, a bomb exploded outside a McDonald's restaurant, injuring two people. On Saturday, a grenade was lobbed into a building housing offices of the Aquino Foundation, established in memory of Mrs. Aquino's late husband Benigno.

On Tuesday, police reported that unknown assailants fired two or three shots before dawn into a closed Wendy's fast-food restaurant in Makati.

Government television quoted police as saying the attacks apparently were carried out either by Communist guerrillas or extremist supporters of Marcos to de-stabilise the government.

Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos, who accompanied the president, was asked by reporters afterwards whether he would support drastic surgery now. He replied: "Let's leave it to the president who has diagnosed the case."

Gen. Ramos declined to comment on press reports that he had emerged as the strongman preventing a rift between Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Enrile openly splitting the cabinet.

In Washington, the Reagan administration, closely watching developments in the Philippines, has signalled strong support for President Corazon Aquino as she tackles a challenge from Defence Minister Enrile.

But congressional and private analysts told Reuters they did not see imminent danger of a military coup in the Philippines.

"There has never been any doubt about our support for Mrs. Aquino and her government," State Department Spokesman Charles Redman told reporters Monday.

Sikh extremists kill 6 in Punjab

AMRITSAR, India (Agencies) — Sikh extremists killed at least six people Tuesday in an upsurge of terrorism in Punjab state, authorities said.

Sikh terrorists sprayed automatic gunfire at praying Hindus and attacked them with knives early Tuesday, killing three and seriously wounding five. In other attacks, a Sikh politician and two priests were killed.

The killings occurred three days after Sikh terrorists opened fire in a Hindu village market, killing seven people and wounding several others.

An underground militant leader, meanwhile, called for a rally inside the Golden Temple on Saturday, India's major festival of Diwali.

In a press statement, Gurbachan Singh Manochahal, a militant Sikh high priest, called for a "Sarbait Khalsa," or a grand religious assembly of Sikh leaders. Authorities have offered a

reward of 100,000 rupees (\$8,888) for Manochahal, whom they call the most-wanted terrorist in Punjab.

Sikh militants also have announced they would mark the second anniversary of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assassination by Sikh bodyguards with a "Martyrs' Day" at the Golden Temple honouring her killers.

In April, security forces wrested control of the temple from militants who had proclaimed an independent Sikh homeland called Khalistan.

The two priests, whose identity was not immediately known, were shot dead in their sleep before dawn by four militants in Punjab's southern district of Sangrur, police said.

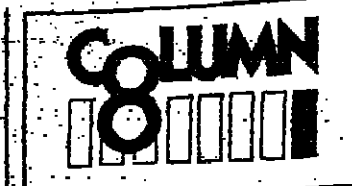
The attack on a 60-member outdoor Hindu prayer service occurred in Dharmkot Bagga village, north of Amritsar. The

assailants escaped on foot.

Sikh extremists also assassinated an elderly Sikh leader of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's ruling Congress Party, Sewa Singh Bhinder, who was gunned down by two assailants on bicycles as he emerged from his village home to take a morning walk, district Police Superintendent J.P. Bindi said.

Both attacks occurred in Gurdaspur district, north of the Sikh holy city of Amritsar. The district, which borders Pakistan, is considered India's most lawless region.

The latest violence marks a resurgence of Sikh terrorism after a four-month police offensive. More than 500 people died in terrorist attacks this year, before security forces launched the anti-terrorist operation in June. Another 120 people have died in Hindu-Sikh clashes.



Couple claims 83-year marriage record

JAKARTA (R) — An Indonesian couple married for 83 years, with 98 grandchildren and great-grandchildren, have been named the country's longest-surviving married couple in another bizarre contest in central Java. Mardup, aged 110, and his wife, who had 11 children, were among several other national record-breakers in the latest contest held in the provincial capital of Semarang, the daily Soera Karya reported Tuesday. Earlier this year, a student in Semarang claimed a Guinness Book of Records title for standing still — he remained upright and motionless for 15 hours and 25 seconds.

Ava Gardner has pneumonia

LOS ANGELES (R) — Actress Ava Gardner, 63, whose films include Barefoot Contessa and Pandora and the Flying Dutchman, has pneumonia, a hospital spokeswoman said. The actress entered St. John's Hospital on Oct. 9 for what was to have been a routine check-up. But doctors discovered she had a virus which later developed into pneumonia, the spokeswoman said. Gardner is in good condition and should be discharged in about a week, the spokeswoman added. The actress, whose marriages to Mickey Rooney, band leader Artie Shaw and Frank Sinatra all ended in divorce, appeared recently in the television series Knot's Landing.

Brain surgery reported in 2000 B.C.

BAGHDAD (R) — Doctors in ancient Mesopotamia carried out operations on the brain around the year 2,000 B.C., a West German expert was quoted Tuesday as saying. "Human skulls found by our team working at the southern Iraq city of Esen proved to have been exposed to brain surgery," Professor Bartel Roda, leader of a West German archaeological expedition, told Al Iraq newspaper. Esen, 160 kilometres south of Baghdad, dates back to 2,000 B.C. and was the capital of a dynasty which ruled Mesopotamia centuries before the foundation of Babylon. Professor Roda said: "Esen became a 'medical city' for the people who lived in Mesopotamia in those ancient years because of the existence of the goddess Guli (the goddess of recovery) in the city."

Nigeria executes 14 for armed robbery

Lagos (R) — Fourteen people were publicly executed by firing squad for armed robbery in Benidi state of southern Nigeria at the weekend, the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) reported.

8 sentenced to die for murder, rape

PEKING (AP) — Eight convicted murderers and rapists have been sentenced to death, according to posters seen Tuesday outside the Peking intermediate people's court. The posters did not indicate when the eight men, ranging in age from 22 to 30, were convicted or if they had been executed, although the posting of such notices generally means that the death sentences have been carried out. Two of the convicted men were rapists, they added. Criminals in China normally are executed with a bullet to the back of the head, often after being paraded before huge public rallies. The executions usually occur a day or two after final sentencing.

Yugoslav gets 7 years for child slavery

MILAN, Italy (R) — A Yugoslav was sentenced to seven years in prison for his part in a child slave trading run from a camp outside Milan. Kidnapped gypsy children were trained as pickpockets and housebreakers. Seventy-nine other people, mostly Yugoslavs, face trial in the next few months for involvement in the network, which investigators say involved hundreds of children over the past 15 years. Iskender Ahmet, 37, was also fined two million lire (\$1,400) on the slavery charge, but was acquitted for lack of evidence on a charge of kidnapping children from poor Muslim families in Yugoslavia and smuggling them into Italy for use as slaves.

Gas cylinders may have caused Thai Airbus blast

TOKYO (R) — A mid-air blast aboard a Thai International Airbus which injured 62 people and forced an emergency landing last Sunday may have been caused by faulty gas cylinders but explosives have not been ruled out, a Transport Ministry official said Tuesday.

A ministry investigating team found numerous tiny holes in the plane's pressure bulkhead, possibly caused by metal shards hitting it with great force, team spokesman Hiroshi Fujiwara told reporters.

Fujiwara said the holes could have been caused by exploding gas

cylinders such as fire extinguishers, but he did not rule out the possibility of explosives.

"We have asked the police to check for powder burns," he said. "In the absence of a chemical reaction suggesting explosives, it might still be possible that an explosion of some kind took place."

"We could think of a number of cylinders containing pressurised gases of various types that are located on the aircraft (that might have exploded)..."

An initial investigation of the aircraft Monday uncovered no sign of explosives, police said at the time.

Treatment highly effective for reproductive cancer

BOSTON (AP) — A simple drug treatment is virtually 100 per cent effective in curing a form of reproductive cancer that is a major health hazard among women in many parts of the world, new research concludes.

The disease, called Choriocarcinoma, is a form of cancer of the uterus that can occur after pregnancy. It is rare in the United States, following only 1 of every 20,000 pregnancies. But experts say that in less developed areas, including parts of the Far East and Mexico, it may strike one of every 200 women.

Dr. Curry was head of a team that compared two drug regimens. They found that the simpler of the two was by far the more effective, curing everyone in the study.

Internationally, the

importance of this is that in the countries where there are the least resources, where the disease is the most prevalent, the simpler, less expensive treatment is exceedingly effective and much less toxic," he said in an interview.

No one knows why the disease is far more common in some parts of the world than in others. Theories include genetic differences, diet and vitamin deficiencies.

The cancer develops in the trophoblastic cells, the tissue in the uterus that forms the connection between the mother and the placenta that nourishes a growing fetus. Although the cancer is fatal if untreated, chemotherapy drugs have proved successful in overcoming the disease.

Superpowers develop nuclear test computer

NEW YORK (R) — U.S. and Soviet scientists are developing a computer network that will allow each country to instantaneously monitor nuclear weapons tests in the other's country, a U.S. scientist said Tuesday.

Dr. Thomas Cochran, senior staff scientist at the independent Natural Resources Defence Council in Washington, told Reuters the computer system will connect monitoring stations in the United States and Soviet Union.

He said several British scientists

have also asked permission to participate in the mutual verification programme, which is not connected to any government.

Data will be available to scientists in Moscow and La Jolla, California, at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography which has co-sponsored the programme, Cochran said.

He returned last weekend from the Soviet Union where he helped install three monitoring stations near the primary Soviet weapons-testing range.

U.S. arrests would be spy

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents have arrested a disgruntled ex-air force technician who they said tried to spy for the Soviet Union out of spite.

Allen John Davies, 33, a British-born American who served in the air force for 10 years and was discharged in 1984 for inadequate job performance, was arrested Monday after a six-week investigation.

Davies, charged with attempting to give U.S. military secrets to the Soviet Union, faces a possible life term in prison.

U.S. Attorney Joseph Russo said the FBI launched a probe after learning that Davies was trying to contact the Soviet consulate in San Francisco. He declined to disclose how the FBI learned of these attempted contacts.

He said Davies met an FBI agent posing as a Soviet contact twice in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park and in a local hotel. He said the agent was given verbal

information and sketches relating to a military reconnaissance programme.

Officials said no military secrets were lost.

Russosello said Davies, who had access to classified information while working with infrared sensor technology, did not request any money in exchange for the secrets.

"The motive in this case is one of the most difficult to guard against, or use as a symptom of possible espionage — and that is spite," he said.

"He wanted to get back at the air force, to do some damage to the United States," the prosecutor added. He said no more arrests were expected.

Davies was picked up at Ford Aerospace and Communications in Palo Alto, where he had worked the past two years as a lab technician for \$1,200 a month. A company spokesman said there was no evidence Davies had tried to pass along any information from the Silicon Valley company.

American lawyer proposes Hasenfus exchange for Nicaraguan prisoners

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — American lawyer Griffin Bell on Monday gave the Sandinista government a list of 19 Nicaraguans held in U.S. prisons and said he would be willing to seek an exchange for American prisoner Eugene Hasenfus.

But the former attorney general said he did not know anything about the 19 prisoners and had no reason to think the Sandinistas wanted any of them freed, so there was "hardly a chance" of an exchange.

He gave no indication he had discussed a prisoner exchange with U.S. officials. In Washington, State Department officials familiar with Central America said they were unaware of any such proposal.

Mr. Bell said he had asked Norman Carlson, the director of the Bureau of Prisons and a former law partner, for a list of Nicaraguans in U.S. federal prisons.

Mr. Bell, attorney general while Jimmy Carter was president, is helping prepare the defence for Hasenfus, who is charged with terrorism, violating public security and criminal association.

Mr. Bell said at a news conference that he gave the prisoner list to Saul Arana, a Foreign Ministry official in charge of U.S. affairs.

Hasenfus, 45, was in a C-123 cargo plane that was shot down on Oct. 5 in southern Nicaragua. The plane was ferrying military supplies to the U.S.-backed contra rebels, who are fighting the leftist Sandinista government.

Hasenfus has said he believed he was working on a covert CIA operation and has complained in interviews with U.S. journalists that he felt abandoned by his government.

A three-man people's tribunal is hearing the case against Hasenfus, who faces up to 30 years in prison if convicted.

Hasenfus' Nicaraguan lawyer, Enrique Sotelo Borge, denied the charges against Hasenfus in documents filed last Thursday with the revolutionary court.

In another development, the tribunal said Monday that Mr. Sotelo Borge would be allowed to meet Tuesday afternoon with Hasenfus. The lawyer has only been allowed to meet with his client two times so far.

Mr. Bell, who has not yet been able to see Hasenfus, said all evidence must be filed to the tribunal in written statements.

"I am at a loss as how to file a written statement on behalf of the defendant without talking to him," he said.

Mr. Bell arrived Thursday in Managua. He earlier volunteered to defend Hasenfus, but under court procedures, the chief defence attorney must be Nicaraguan.

Under the tribunal system, the defence and government have eight days to 12 days to present arguments to the court. Then the tribunal reviews the evidence and issues a verdict.

Meanwhile a contra leader said in an interview that rebels in Nicaragua will step up their attacks throughout the

Ecuadorean guerrilla leader killed

QUITO, Ecuador (AP) — The leader of the Alfaro Vive Urban guerrilla group was killed in a shootout with police on the outskirts of Quito, the government has announced.

Ricardo Arturo Jarrin was killed when he opened fire on three detectives who had ordered him to stop, said Interior Minister Luis Robles. Mr. Robles said Jarrin was walking in a middle-class residential area.

He said Monday three men with Jarrin also fired on the detectives, who were inside an unmarked police car, but escaped. Mr. Robles said Jarrin, armed with a sub-machine gun, was struck eight times and died en route to a hospital.

The minister said the announcement was delayed because there was some question whether the dead man was the guerrilla leader. Mr. Robles said Jarrin had a beard and carried false identification papers.

Jarrin, a 29-year-old former engineering student, was the fourth leader of the group killed since the beginning of the year.

But Mr. Robles said it was unlikely the deaths had put an end to the guerrilla group.

In September, police killed Hamet Vasconez, second-in-command after Jarrin, and Jose Luis Flores Castillo, one of the group's founders.

Homebound Soviet regiment attacked; 35 reported killed

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Anti-Communist guerrillas attacked a homebound Soviet regiment, killing 35 soldiers, Western diplomats claimed Tuesday.

They said the Afghan guerrillas attacked the Soviet Air Defence regiment on Oct. 19 as it was leaving Afghanistan as part of the Kremlin's much-publicised partial withdrawal of forces from Afghanistan.

The regiment had travelled to Salang Tunnel after ceremonies the same day marking its withdrawal, the diplomats said.

It was one of six regiments, or about 8,000 troops, Moscow said

it was pulling out from among an estimated force of 115,000 men stationed in Afghanistan since Soviet troops crossed the border in December 1979 to combat the Afghan guerrillas.

The diplomats, who declined to be identified by name, said the guerrillas attacked when the regiment reached the southern end of the tunnel, which joins Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Afghan authorities restrict the entrance of Western journalists into their country, and reports of fighting are difficult to confirm independently.

U.S., Soviet students hope for nuclear accord

DE KALB, Illinois (AP) — Three Soviet students said Monday they are confident that leaders of the two superpowers will reach an accord on nuclear disarmament before President Ronald Reagan leaves office in 1988.

During a debate with northern Illinois University students, the Soviets said peaceful cooperation in space could lead to such an agreement. The Americans maintained that any agreement hinges on the superpowers establishing mutual trust.

American Rich Bogovich offered a suggestion: "Increasing trade between the two countries would create a greater interdependence and therefore a greater trust. That greater trust would enhance other areas, including negotiations on nuclear weapons."

The topic of the debate was "Soviet-American cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space, an alternative to the arms race."

The Soviets — Eugene Bobkov, Maria Mamonova and Olga Suimova — said trust is already sufficient for arms control.

"I think that my country will do its best to come with an agreement if the SDI (the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative) problem is solved, and I hope we can agree in the near future," Bobkov said earlier at a news conference.

He said Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev should work diligently to work out a disarmament agreement because "the world is hanging on the abyss of possible nuclear destruction."

"The idea to live in peace is above everything," he said. "It is above our two countries' prejudices, tolerances, above our ideologies, above everything."

Referring to the recent Iceland summit, Ms. Mamonova said the leaders must try to overcome political considerations.

"We must work to make our positions more flexible," she said. "One of the main missions of our debate team here in America was not to be a winner or loser in debates but to tell some of our personal opinions as Soviet youths and to overcome the lack of understanding and trust between our two peoples."

The Soviets are concluding a two-week stay in the United States, which began on Oct. 14 in Washington.

They were selected by fellow university students to represent them on the U.S. tour.

The Soviet Union transmits noise to prevent citizens from listening to Russian and other Soviet-language shortwave broadcasts from the Voice of America (VOA) and other U.S. and Western stations.

Mr. Wick, whose agency runs the VOA, said he told Mr. Yakovlev he would arrange use of medium wave commercial stations in return for access for a U.S. station in the Soviet Union.

"He gave no indication that they would not (accept)," Mr. Wick said. "He's making a big pitch for us, so I said, 'fine, we'll try to work it out.'"

There are no government-run radio stations inside the United States, Moscow wants medium wave access because few Americans have shortwave receivers.

Washington has tried for years to present its point of view in the Soviet media.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
1985 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠932 ♠542 ♣A8 ♠AQJ9
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ 1 ♣
What do you bid now?
A. — The overall has made life difficult. The only intelligent way you have to show your good hand is to jump to three clubs. To bid some number of no trump without a stopper in the opponent's suit, or to cuebid when you do not have control of their suit or another suit you want to hear from partner, is rather strange.

Q.2 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q105 ♠93 ♠Q83 ♠QJ762
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♣ 1 ♠
What action do you take?
A. — The only bid to consider is one no trump. However, that is constructive, and you are a tad short of the requirements for that bid. Pass, and see how the auction develops. If partner has a good hand, he will see that the auction does not die.

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠Q862 ♠7 ♠QKJ10 ♠KQ83
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
What action do you take?
A. — Partner's jump over game asks about one thing, and one thing only — the quality of your trump support. You could hardly have weaker trumps for your jump raise of his suit, so you must pass. Partner probably has a hand something like:
♠J107643 ♠AKQ9 ♠A ♠A6

Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A9 ♠QKJ10852 ♠A36 ♠5
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one club. What do you bid now?
A. — One possible action is to jump to four hearts, but we think that your hand is a bit too strong for that action, especially since you have good defensive values and don't have to fear the opponents can outbid you. Our choice is a takeout double, or a jump to two hearts if you are one of those old-fashioned players who still treat that action as strong.

Q.5 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AKQ63 ♠K9 ♠85 ♠Q983
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ 1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣
What action do you take?
A. — Despite your holding in the enemy suit, we think your hand is just worth one move toward game. Our choice would be three clubs, which asks partner to evaluate his holding in that suit for game purposes.

Q.6 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠107 ♠Q98 ♠QJ82 ♠KJ105
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
What action do you take?
A. — Partner is showing a balanced hand of some 25 points with a five-card heart suit. That means you have ample for a small slam but not enough for a grand. To protect against a possible bad break in hearts, we would choose six no trump. At that contract, we might come to 12 tricks even if we can take no more than three or four heart tricks.

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